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EMPEROR CONDUCTS KANNAME-SAI RITES IN IMPERIAL PALACE

His Majesty Graciously Worships in Kashikodokoro Sanctuary

TOJO, OTHERS ARE PRESENT

Nation Bows Toward Ise Grand Shrines in Expression Of Profound Thanks

His Majesty the Emperor personally officiated in the rites of Kanname-sai (First Harvest Festival) held in the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary of the Imperial Palace on Saturday.

Early in the morning, Chief Court Ritualist, Prince Kinteru Sanjo, assisted by other Court Ritualists, offered the new rice crop to the spirits of the Sun Goddess and the other Imperial Ancestors. At the scheduled hour, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, other Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Premier Hideki Tojo and other high officials, military and civil, took their places.

Imperial Prayers Offered

At 10 a.m. His Imperial Majesty, attired in traditional ceremonial robes, was pleased to proceed to the Shinka-den, where He worshipped in the direction of the Grand Shrines at Ise. His Imperial Majesty then proceeded to the Imperial Dais in the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary, offered His prayers, and read the Imperial Report to His Ancestors.

Her Majesty the Empress then offered Her prayers. Her Majesty the Empress was followed by the Proxy of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and the officials in attendance.

Court Ritualist Takagi, has been sent to the Grand Shrines at Ise as Imperial Messenger.

At 10 a.m., the hour upon which His Imperial Majesty worshipped in the direction of the Grand Shrines at Ise, the 100,000,000 people of Japan bowed toward Ise and expressed their profound thanks for the Benevolence of the Gods.

Rites Held at Ise

Solemn rites in celebration of the Kanname-sai (Harvest Festival) took place at the Grand Shrines at Ise today, with His Imperial Highness Prince Nashimoto officiating.

At 2 a.m., white and dark wine, brewed from the new crop rice as this year's first fruits of the land, were offered to the Sun Goddess.

At noon, the Imperial messenger, Court Ritualist Takagi, offered prayers of thanks to the Sun Goddess for the new harvest, while the attendants made eight bows. A guard of honor, consisting of an Army company, presented arms amidst bugle fanfare. This brought the rites to a close.

Sacred music and dance were performed at 6 p.m. in honor of the occasion.

Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, who left Tokyo on Friday to offer thanks to the Grand Shrines at Ise for the bountiful harvest, worshipped at the Grand Shrines Saturday, leaving Yamada at 1:10 p.m. He is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo at 9 a.m. Sunday.

GIANT SHUANTEHAI DAM ON LIAO RIVER FINISHED

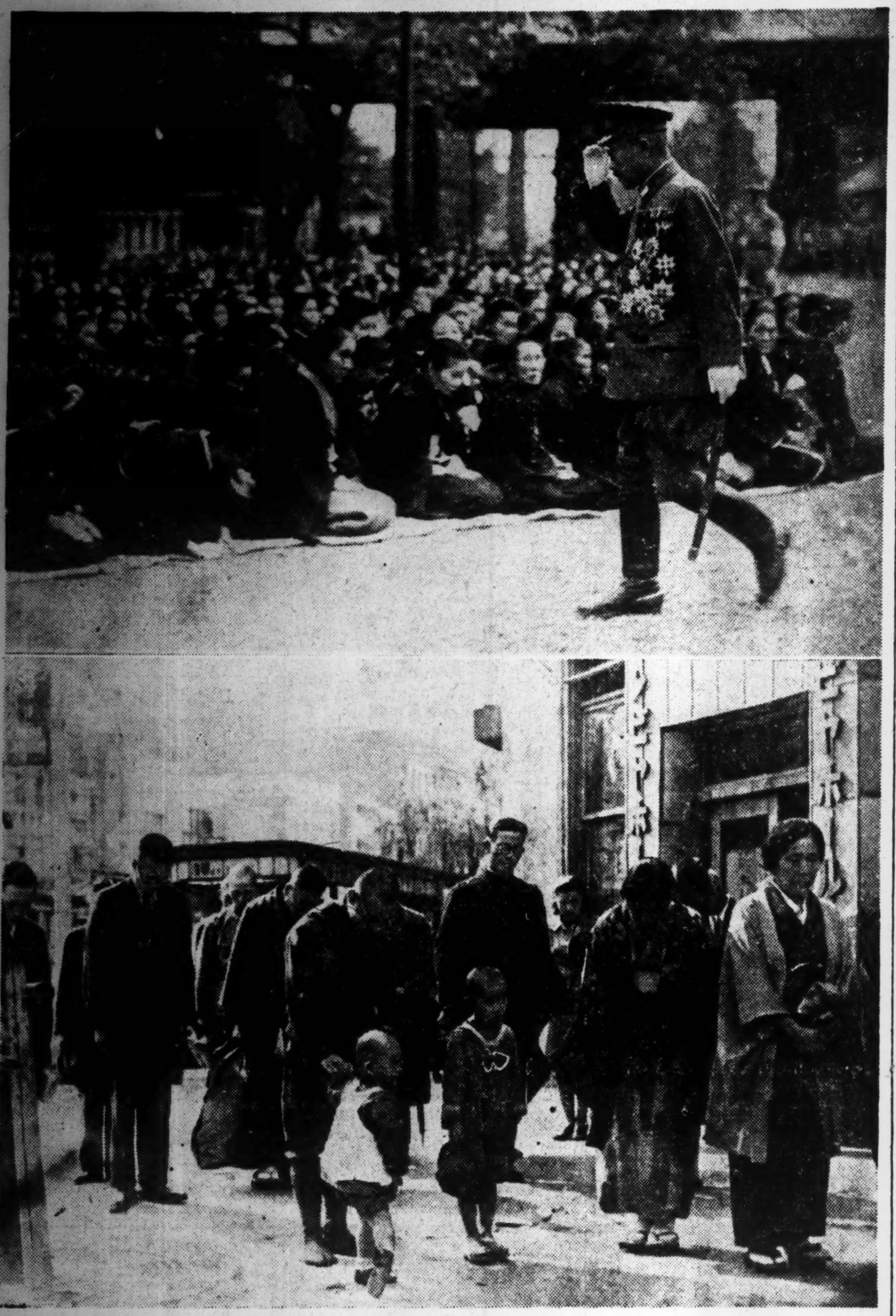
Completion Marks Initial Step In Vast Water Project Undertaken in Manchoukuo

The Shuantehai dam on the Liu River, a part of the gigantic water project being undertaken in the Liao River district, in Manchoukuo has been completed as an initial step in the conservation of arable land in Fengtien Province estimated more than 1,050,000 acres, the Nichi Nichi reported from Hsinking on Saturday.

The dam on the Liu River, one of the tributaries of the Liao River, took four years for its completion besides a tremendous amount of engineering work at the cost of ¥63,000,000, the report said.

Construction work on the ten dams to be built on the Liao River itself and other tributaries such as the Taitzuho, Haho, Chaiho, Chingho, Tungliaocho, Laohaho and Fanho will be started shortly, concluded the report.

As Nation Honored Enshrined Brave



Supremely honored with the visits by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, the second day of the Extraordinary Yasukuni Shrine Festival, on Friday, was fittingly observed atop Kudan Hill. Shown at top is Premier General Hideki Tojo paying his respects to the thousands of war-bereaved who lined Imperial route. Lower: Precisely at 10:15 a.m. of the same day, the entire nation paused in their various activities to offer silent prayer to the 15,021 newly enshrined war-dead. Shown is a scene on the Ginza at the appointed hour.

BRITAIN IS ALARMED AS U.S. ARMY GROWS

Revision of Conscription Law Viewed With Apprehension By England

Domei

ZURICH, October 16.—The bill for the revision of the American Conscription Law calling for the creation of an army of 7,500,000 men next year by lowering the conscription age is being viewed with increasing concern in Britain where it is feared that the expansion in American strength will result in the reduction of supplies to the Allies.

The British fear that if the bill which is now before Congress should be passed, America's "military isolationalism" will become more marked in the future.

The London correspondent of the National Zeitung in his dispatch dated October 15 says:

"The lowering of the conscription age from 20 to 18 by the American Government would considerably expand the American army. This, it is feared in Britain, will mean reduced supplies of armament to the Allies and intensify friction between the United States and Britain."

The London Times in its recent editorial said:

"The establishment of a joint war policy based on close unity is an urgent necessity. It is doubtful, however, whether the numerous American committees and conferences are lending their efforts to such a joint war policy. Britain, America, the Soviet Union and Chungking are all disappointed at the failure of the American Government to take good advantage of the Soviet resistance on the Eastern front. Dissension over this question will continue unless the Allies

(Continued on Page 2)

NEWS SHORTS

Ambositra Occupied

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 16.—According to an announcement by the British War Office, British troops engaged on Madagascar Island, on October 15, occupied the town of Ambositra located about 190 kilometers south of Antananarivo, capital of the island.

Sunk in St. Lawrence

Domei

LISBON, October 16.—An Axis submarine entered the St. Lawrence River and sank one Allied vessel, Canadian Minister of National Defense for Naval Services Angus L. MacDonald admitted on Thursday, according to reports reaching here from Ottawa.

Wavell Ends Inspection

Domei

LISBON, October 16.—According to a dispatch from New Delhi, General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of British Forces in India, has returned to that city following completion of his inspection trip along the Indo-Burmese front.

Funds Again Restricted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 16.—According to a Washington dispatch, the U.S. Treasury Department issued an announcement today further restricting the amount of U.S. dollars that can be brought in by arrivals from foreign countries. Effective October 31, all persons carrying more than $50 into the States from countries other than Mexico, British Isles, Bermuda, Canada, and Newfoundland will run the risk of having all their cash in excess of the new stipulation, being confiscated by the customs officials. The limit up to now has been fixed at $250.

Press Censorship Enacted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 16.—The Brazilian government promulgated the enactment of a Presidential Act on October 15 according to a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro according to which, every organ of public opinion, including newspapers, and others will be placed under the direct censorship of the government during the war. Henceforth, newspapers and others will be utilized for the purpose of prompting cooperation among the people, of strengthening the national defensive power, and of further enhancing the amiable relationship among the nations on the American continent.

Trade Agreement Reported

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 16.—In an attempt to avoid all unnecessary competition in the South American market, a commercial agreement was reached between the United States and British governments, according to information emanating from importers here.

AXIS UNITS UNLEASH FURIOUS OFFENSIVE IN STALINGRAD AREA

Long Lull Broken as Reich Forces Concentrate Attacks In Industrial Zone

TANKS, PLANES PARTICIPATE

Big Drive Indicates Germans Intent on Taking City Before Approach of Winter

Domei

LISBON, October 16.—Breaking the long lull that had descended upon the Stalingrad sector, the German forces on Thursday suddenly revived their blasting attack upon the industrial section in the northwestern area of the besieged city.

It seems as though the Germans are intent upon taking Stalingrad at any cost before the coming of winter and are using tanks and planes in an attack of relentless fury upon the desperately defending Soviet army. Meanwhile, German air formations made up from 30 to 100 bombers bomb the defenders in continuous waves. One sector one and one-half kilometers wide and five kilometers deep was bombed 1,500 times.

On the other hand, the Soviet forces continue to defend their positions stubbornly and there is no sign of a general breakdown. However, unable to withstand the withering German assault, they are retreating slowly. They began to retreat from the Zerchinski tractor factory on Thursday and on the same night several streets were taken by the Germans.

Caucasus Drive Furious

Domei

LISBON, October 16.—German forces in the Caucasus have begun a furious assault aiming at the occupation of the oil fields in the Mozdok sector, and the Soviets admit the German army has been reinforced and their attack has mounted in furious intensity, according to reports from Moscow.

In the Stalingrad sector, the Germans continue to batter the Soviet stronghold with two divisions of reinforcements and a mass formation of bombers. Ground troops and the Luftwaffe are driving with tremendous fury against the Red forces remaining within the citadel.

Axis Results Given

Domei

BERLIN, October 16.—German headquarters announced on Friday that:

1. German forces operating in the southeast of Novorossisk have succeeded in encircling the Soviets and have dealt the enemy fatal blow.
2. German units advancing toward Tuapse have stormed and taken an especially important strategic point.
3. German Panzer units in the Stalingrad area reached the Volga in an attack carried out under cover of darkness, and cooperating with infantry units succeeded in occupying the Zerchinski tractor factory after heavy street fighting.
4. German fighter units engaged the Soviet air force in combat and German dive-bomber formations effectively bombed enemy positions.
5. Hungarian units attacked and repulsed a unit of Soviet troops which attempted to cross Don River.
6. German alpine troops on the Murmansk front counter-attacked and forced the enemy to retreat leaving many dead.
7. Italo-German air units repeatedly bombed Malta and shot down eight enemy planes.

STUDENT FLIERS RETURN

Complete Goodwill Flight to Hsinking Without Mishap

Eleven planes piloted by student fliers landed at Haneda airfield Friday at 2:10 p.m. having completed their goodwill flight to Hsinking, according to Domei.

The student aviators visited Manchoukuo in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of founding of the State, and returned to the Japanese capital after refueling at Osaka in the afternoon.

WAR ACTIONS IN DAKAR REPORTED AS STARTED; AIR BASE CHIEF KILLED

British Navy Admits 139 Warships Lost in 3 Years' War Against Axis

Those Sent Down to Davy Jones' Locker Include Five Battleships, Five Aircraft Carriers, 24 Cruisers, 87 Destroyers and 40 Submarines

According to an article in the Illustrated London News of September 26, the British Navy has lost 139 warships in the past three years of war with the Axis Powers. The report as credited to Domei under Stockholm dateline of Wednesday reveals the following details.

British Naval Losses

Battleships Sunk: Prince of Wales (32,500 tons); Hood (42,100 tons); Repulse (32,000 tons); Barham (31,100 tons); Royal Oak (29,150 tons). Total five.

Aircraft Carriers: Ark Royal (22,000 tons); Courageous (22,500 tons); Glorious (22,500 tons); Hermes (10,850) tons); Eagle (23,600 tons). Total five.

Cruisers: Exeter (8,390 tons); Dorsetshire (9,975 tons); Cornwall (10,000 tons); York (8,250 tons); Canberra (10,000 tons); Fiji (8,000 tons); Trinidad (8,000 tons); Edinburgh (10,000 tons); Southhampton (9,100 tons); Manchester (9,100 tons); Gloucester (9,100 tons); Bonaventure (5,450 tons); Hermion (5,450 tons); Nyad (5,450 tons); Galatea (5,200 tons); Neptune (7,175 tons); Perth (6,980 tons); Sydney (6,830 tons); Cairo (4,200 tons); Calcutta (4,200 tons); Curlew (4,290 tons); Calypso (4,180 tons); Dunedin (4,850 tons); Evingham (9,550 tons). Total 24.

Monitors: Taylor (7,200 tons)
Minelayer: Latona (2,650 tons)
Destroyers: 87
Submarines: 40

Axis Gives Allied Sea Losses

Domei

BERLIN, October 16.—Up to the end of September, the Allies shipping aggregating 11,300,000 tons was sunk by German U-boats, and other warcraft and air force, it was announced by the D.N.B. News Agency Friday on the basis of information emanating from the German Government quarters.

In the meantime, it is reported, the Italian Navy, up to the middle part of May, sank 1,300,000 tons of enemy shipping in the Mediterranean and 1,000,000 tons in other waters.

U.S.-CHILE FRICTION CONTINUES TO GROW

Official and Press Support Of Welles' Statement Angers Santiago

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 16—The diplomatic friction between America and Chile caused by American Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles' statement continues to grow especially in view of the fact that official circles and the press in America are backing Welles' outburst.

According to reports from Washington, official American circles state that they "have enough proof to back up Welles' statement," and to substantiate this they claim that 'the fifth-column operating in Chile wirelessed Barcelona and Havana concerning the movements of Allied vessels and caused these ships to be sunk".

It is said that Welles made his assertion because Washington had felt that Chile would break off relations with the Axis powers at any minute and its expectations had been frustrated by Chile's absolute maintenance of firm neutrality.

It is the opinion in Chile that there is nothing to be gained from dancing to the tune played by America and in taking orders from Washington. It is believed that even though Chile continues to maintain its neutrality America will not resort to open economic pressure.

The report that America has stopped all sea lanes to Chile was denied by Foreign Minister Barros Ernesto Jarpa of Chile. Observers believe that such a drastic step is impossible because America depends upon Chile for its nitrate supply and other important materials.

Reports indicate that the feeling of opposition against Foreign Minister Jarpa is rising, and a dispatch from Santiago states that Communists and Socialists have begun open attacks against the Foreign Minister. It is believed possible that they will demand the resignation of the Foreign Minister.

The Mexican government has offered its services as mediator, and it is said that Venezuela is also considering such a role.

Taylor Returns to U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 17.—Myron Taylor, Roosevelt's special messenger to the Vatican, returned to Washington on Friday, according to a report received here. Taylor immediately proceeded to the White House to present a detailed report of his findings at the Vatican to Roosevelt.

MORGENTHAU FLIES ATLANTIC TO LONDON

U.S. Treasurer Confers With Churchill on War Supplies' Distribution

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 16.—To inspect the war efforts in Great Britain and to confer with the British officials on the reciprocal trade and finance agreement, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury of the United States, arrived in London yesterday after flying across the Atlantic, according to a London dispatch received here today.

Morgenthau immediately saw John Winant, the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and later conferred with the members of the British Cabinet at the dinner party given by the British Chanceller of Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood, it was said.

Morgenthau today conferred with the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, when the practical enforcement of the Lend-Lease Act and the adjustment of the distribution of war supplies to various theaters of war were said to have been discussed.

At the press interview held this morning at the United States Embassy, Morgenthau was reported to have disclosed his intention to remain in London for about two weeks in order to inspect Britain's war efforts and at the same time to confer with the British officials on financial matters.

Roosevelt Mum

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 16.—President Roosevelt at his press conference today was very chary with his comments and news.

Asked if any change in American war strategy had been made necessary due to his talk with Wendell Willkie, who recently returned from his trip to Europe and West Asia and Chungking, the President replied that though an interesting discussion had been held, it was impossible to reveal military information.

As to the London trip by Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. he refused to divulge any information.

Threatening Turkey

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, October 16.—It is easily imagined that on his arrival at Ankara, Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, urged the Turkish Government to grant permission for the Soviet Black Sea Fleet's passage through the Dardanelles Straits.

Willkie is said to have resorted to a high-handed attitude for obtaining the permission, courting the

(Continued on Page 2)

"Warlike Activities" Announced by Vichy On Friday

COMBATANT UNKNOWN

Reports Still Lacking Whether Allies Fighting French Defenders in Africa

Domei

LISBON, October 17.—The French Government announced on Friday night that "warlike activity has begun in the Dakar area," according to reports reaching here from Vichy.

Base Commander Killed

Domei

VICHY, October 16.—The French Government announced on Friday that "Colonel Deriere, Commander of the French Air Base at Dakar was killed in action on October 11, in a combat over West Africa.

Dakar Fighting On

Domei

LISBON, October 17.—Despite a D.N.B. dispatch from Vichy to the effect that military activities have already commenced in Dakar no information is available here whether or not fighting has started in earnest between the defending French troops and the Allied forces.

According to a London dispatch, no announcement had been made so far by the British Government authorities concerning the battle in that area, while some quarters observe that the death of French Colonel Derriere is responsible for the exaggerated rumor of the fighting.

In connection with the death of Colonel Derriere, the French Government refused to touch upon the details of the reported battle but made public that in the battle fought over Africa for the defense of the French Empire and of the French troops the colonel died a glorious death.

Colonel Derriere's death is observed by some quarters to have occurred in the reconnaissance flight when he met an enemy plane, and these quarters desist from regarding the accident as a prelude to the large-scale military activities.

However, it is apparent, according to information available, that for the mastery of the South Atlantic necessary for the transportation of troops and ammunition, the United States and Britain are intending to occupy Dakar.

In view of their former failures, it is reported from Vichy, the two countries are contemplating the occupation of Dakar with their land forces aided by the navy. The report added that the forces which were sent to the British West African coast at the end of September are to be used for the operations.

Big Sea Battle Heard

Domei

LISBON, October 15.—The roar of heavy gunfire shook the ground and shattered windows of dwellings on Point Rosa (about 40 kilometers west of Lisbon) terrifying the people there. Observers here believe that a gigantic sea battle is being waged, but due to poor visibility that belief has not yet been confirmed.

HSU FETES LIN PAI-SHENG

Hsu Liang, Ambassador of the National Government of China, was host to Lin Pai-sheng, Nanking's visiting Publicity Minister, at a dinner party held at the Imperial Hotel last night, reports Domei.

Among the 150 notables who attended the function were Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, General Senjuro Hayashi, president of the Asia Development Federation, and Ryutaro Nagai, former Minister of Overseas Affairs.

Moscow Envoy Planned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 16.—According to a New York Times Bogota dispatch, the Colombia government is considering the dispatch of an envoy to Moscow, states a report reaching here from New York.

AMERICA UNDERGOES BIG MENTAL CHANGE

Fear of Japan Uppermost in Public Mind as Returned Experts Warn of Nation's Power

A great psychological change has taken place in America recently. The American public has changed its idea, hitherto held, of "No need to fear Japan" to one of "Japan must be feared," writes Ichido Nanuka, commentator on international affairs, to Japan Times Advertiser.

When we recall that the thoughts of Jean Jacques Rousseau were instrumental in fomenting the French Revolution as well as the American War of Independence, Mr. Nanuka writes, the influence exerted by the thoughts dominating the people cannot be neglected. Before any event comes to pass, the change of thought is a prerequisite.

America became involved in the current war because the thought predominated that there was "No need to fear Japan." No doubt the American leaders thought that Japan would bend to the will of America if she brought pressure to bear by the formation of the ABCD blockade ring.

However, events ran contrary to expectations. Japan challenged America and broke asunder the iron ABCD ring. With the situation changing thus, it was but natural that a change of thought should occur in America. American experts on Asiatic affairs, faced with the necessity of re-estimating Japan's fighting strength, now clamorously shout to Congress, to the newspapers and to the people that "Japan must be feared."

Let us look at the arguments presented by Edgar Snow, as representative of the trend of thought of those well versed in Asiatic problems, who now claim the need of re-recognition of Japans power.

"The defeats following that of Pearl Harbor are clearly the results of our under-estimation of Japan's strength. If conditions continue as they are at present, America has no alternative but to carry on the war by makeshift defense strategies, planned only to meet instantaneous needs. The reasons that brought on such results are:

Facing Real Enemy

"First. The country which we thought not to be a real enemy has proven to be truly great.

"Second. Another misconception that must be corrected is the idea that Manila, Singapore, Surabaya and the other places in the south are not as important as Paris and London from the standpoint of military strategy to America. The United States may be able to get along without the East Asian cities that have fallen into the hands of the Japanese, but America has felt the effects in her industrial production of the isolation from East Asia more than she has the occupation of Europe by the Germans during the last two years.

"Another important fact has been the completely mistaken idea entertained by some that Japan will meet her downfall through economic devastation and political disintegration at home. This assertion has been repeatedly made since the Manchurian Incident, but the prophecy has not come true. Japan, with respect to wartime economy, is several times stronger than in 1931. Japan has become a great empire, possessing an area two-thirds that of America, with a population three to four times as much. We must also keep in mind that Japan will soon be able to become self-sufficient in the Co-Prosperity Sphere with regard to essentials of war. America must not under-estimate Japan and over-estimate its own power."

In conclusion, Snow states that no matter how many days Tokyo may be raided, Japan will never throw up her hands in surrender, and the American people must realize that they are pitted against entire East Asia coming out as a brave and resourceful enemy. The American people are warned against harboring such dreams as hoping that Japan will be defeated economically and psychologically by the prolongation of the war over a long period of time. Through all Snow's discussion no note is sounded on the possible victory of America.

Then what action should America take with the thought "Japan must be feared?"

Warning Is Confined

The opinions of Snow and others versed on East Asiatic question have been affirmed by the statements of American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, Robert Bellaire, United Press correspondent and Otto Jolischus of the New York Times, all having returned home on the Japan-America exchange ships.

The following are the main points of Ambassador Grew's talks since returning from Japan.

First: Japan is powerfully prepared militarily. Ambassador Grew admits that Japan has benefited from the five years of the China Affair, having applied finishing touches to the results of rigorous training, instituted before the Russo-Japanese war, based on that spirit characteristic only to Japanese.

Second: The Japanese people are synonymous of unity and fighting spirit. It is a great mistake to assume that they have tired out as the result of the China Affair, for quite to the contrary, the people have been trained to line up under a wartime structure.

The following is an excerpt from Ambassador Grew's diary:

"By military organization I refer to the entire military structure embracing the army and navy, but in Japan the military structure is identical with national life, for from every village, and town, from almost every home, men have gone to do their part in the army or navy."

Third. Grew discusses the mistake of waiting for Japan's economic exhaustion for the resources of the occupied areas are scheduled to play an important role.

As the greatest factor that makes for the strength of Japan, Grew warns the American people of the fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers, which he describes in various ways.

"To die if not victorious are not mere words to a Japanese soldier. From the highest commander down to a newly conscripted private this is a natural military discipline regulating the entire army."

"There is no natural barrier that cannot be overcome by the Japanese army."

Commenting further on the matter of national budget he says, "Even during the China Affair two-thirds of Japan's total expenditures was used in expansion and completion of its military forces and armament industries.

In conclusion, Grew says that the Japanese invasion of the American mainland may not terminate in a mere dream, and he emphasized the fact that to emerge victorious over Japan would be a difficulty among difficulties.

The American newspapers not only devote large spaces in publishing every speech by Ambassador Grew, but editorials, arguing the pro and cons, make their appearances, creating quite a hubbub in the American public opinion. Aside from the statements of the former Ambassador Grew, who speaks from well-grounded authority, the conception "Japan must be feared" has taken deep root in the American public opinion. What should America do now, obsessed with the thought "Japan must be feared"?

On the other hand, the American government may be using domestically the propaganda "Japan must be feared" for the attainment of increase in wartime production, to affect the transformation of the lives of the people to that of wartime conditions and to prevent inflation. Fundamentally, it may be said that America has been guided under the idea "Japan must be feared" into a defensive war, in contrast to the "Japan need not be feared" thought which led America headlong into the war on the Pacific.

Morgenthau Flies Atlantic to London

(Continued from Page 1)

anger and resentment of the Turkish Government.

The Turkish Government is reported to be of the opinion that the passage of the Black Sea Fleet through the Straits is in violation of the provisions of the Montreux Treaty.

According to the Turkish Government's interpretation, the Treaty is to be applied only to the war craft returning to the homeland and accordingly it is not for the Soviet fleet fleeing from the Black Sea with the loss of its bases.

Contrary to the above interpretation, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain are threatening Turkey in an effort to obtain the permission to her resentment and anger. In the United States, absurd arguments are rife that domination over the Dardanelles should be gained by the Soviet Union.

Typical of these absurd arguments is the view expressed by George T. Renner Jr. who is a professor of the Columbia University in his recent article which appeared in the Collier's Magazine.

Because of the professor's intimacy with President Roosevelt, his opinion in the Collier's Magazine was thought by the Turkish papers as representing the view of the United States Government. Criticizing severely the professor's view, a Turkish newspaper said:

If any Turkish paper should have written that the United States deprived Colombia of the Panama Canal unlawfully, what would the U.S. Government say? The opinions rife now in the United States remind us of the secret treaty concluded between Russia and the United States and Britain in the European War 1."

A noted Turkish Commentator is also said to have expressed the opinion that in the near future the United States would be a country hostile to Turkey. The Atlantic Charter is for the purpose of cheating Turkey together with the Wilson 14 points declaration, he said.

U.S. CONCENTRATING ALL AGAINST JAPAN

Lack of Manpower, Steel, However, Handicaps Efforts to Build Warships

All indications point that the United States is concentrating her fighting power on attacking Japan with the view to launching an offensive against the Japanese Naval Forces in the Pacific, reports Domei.

Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, openly remarked on October 9 at Puerto Rico that the American forces were obviously active on the waters of the Pacific, because the American submarines had discovered that the Pacific Ocean would become a more promising stage for future battles than the Atlantic. On the same occasion he publicly stated that the American submarines had been more vigorous in the Pacific than elsewhere except off the island of Trinidad.

On the following day, Joseph Clark Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan confirmed Knox's assertion by saying that the Pacific Ocean would become the main battlefield in the Second World War.

Again on October 12 President Roosevelt in his fireside talk, said that the Allied Nations had resolved to launch their offensive on Japan and Germany.

Shows U. S. Intent

All these talks by the prominent politicians of the United States, are more than sufficient to show the intent of the American operation against Japan, Domei avers.

It is pertinent at this time to trace the American national policy back to the middle of the last century. Early in the twentieth century, president Theodore Roosevelt prophesied the future importance of the Pacific by saying that the future prosperity of the United States depended on the control of the Pacific and that in the twentieth century the Pacific Ocean would play an important role in the history of the world.

Since that time the American Navy has been expanding its armament on a large scale. There is no cause for amazement that the United States should concentrate her naval power on the operation against Japan. For the control of the Pacific has been and is the American national policy. It can be truthfully said that the real cause of the Japanese-American war lies in attempts of America to prosecute this century-old policy.

Then, how will the American operations against Japan on the waters of the Pacific develop? Some of her strategy has been manifested in the succession of her guerrilla operations and the attempts of recapturing the Japanese occupied areas. It is necessary here to notice the present state of the shipbuilding industry and of the production of airplanes in the United States.

As to the shipbuilding industry, the United States is speeding up the building of aircraft carriers, discarding her former policy of "battleships first," since a large percentage of her aircraft carriers and battleships were sunk by the Japanese Navy in rapid succession, following the battle of Pearl Harbor. Sometime in June, the American Navy announced that the United States would strengthen the fighting power of her air forces and therefore would not construct any battleships while the project of the construction of cruisers would be switched to that of aircraft carriers. On October 8, the new budget for the construction of carriers was passed by the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives. Thus, the United States is at present desperate in the building of carriers. In the battle off the Solomons, a number of large-sized and middle-sized aircraft carriers whose launching had not been officially announced were witnessed to have been mobilized for action. Besides these newly-constructed ones, it appears that many merchantmen have been remodeled into carriers.

What should be the attitude of the Japanese Navy toward the American strategy of concentrating her fighting power on attacking Japan? It goes without saying that the Imperial Navy will fight on till the British-American forces will be annihilated and the true purpose of the War of the Greater East Asia be realized. There is nothing to fear about the American concentration on attacking Japan. Japan is firmly determined to fight on till the last enemy ship will be sent to the bottom.

Handicaps Facing U.S.

In order to carry out the enterprise of the large-scaled construction of warships, the United States must overcome the following two handicaps, namely the lack of sufficient manpower and the insufficiency in the supply of steel. With the object of overcoming the first difficulty, President Roosevelt definitely stated that he was going to propose the bill for requisition of labor, including that of women. With regard to the lack of steel supply, it became certain, according to foreign cables that even the historical warship, Oregon, would be dismembered. Thus, in the course of time the United States which has boasted of herself as the country of freedom is gradually losing its characteristics. It is to be proved in the future how long the Americans will be able to endure their life under the government oppression.

Commentator Describes Conflict Between Chungking, Yen-an Reds

Chiang Constantly Attempting to Camouflage Clashes With Opposing Communists—All Parleys Are Fiascos

Basing his article on a special Asahi report from Taiyuan under date of August 12 disclosing that the parley which has been going on for sometime between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Yen-an Communists has gone on the rocks, commentator Kaichi Hongo, in an article published in the Gaiko Jiho, supplies interesting clues to the mystery surrounding the relations between these two traditionally mis-mated parties.

His enlightening article follows:

A special Asahi report from Taiyuan reveals that Hu Teh-huai, Chief of General Staff of the Communist Army, flew from Yen-an to Chungking on July 1, and on the following day was closetted with Chiang Kai-shek, at which he made four propositions to strengthen the Communists resistance against Japan: (1) Chungking to increase the supply of war funds, arms and ammunitions to the Communist army; (2) to lift pressure against the Chinese Communists; (3) to guarantee freedom of military action; and (4) to curb those higher-ups among the Chungking Kuomintang who are inclined to be pro-Japanese.

Made Counter-Proposals

In reply, Chiang Kai-shek is said to have made a counter-proposal consisting of six points: (1) to abandon the Communist regime located in the Soviet confines; (2) the Communist army to come under the direct command of Chungking generals; (3) withdrawal of the Communist army from the present locality; (4) to cease Red propaganda activities among the Chungking officials and army; (5) to close all the Communist schools; and (6) to stop immediately all the Communist negotiations with the Soviet Union.

As these proposals provided no ground for an agreement, the talks ended in a rupture, the report concluded.

Yet surrounding this meeting, singular is the absence of Chou En-lai, who hitherto used to attend all parleys of this character with Chungking, and in whose stead, Hu Teh-huai, who is known to be Mao Tse-tung's right-hand man and virtually the commander-in-chief of the Communist army, attended. Once before, however, Hu was dispatched to Chungking, on July 4 of last year, to negotiate on the question of the New Fourth Army; but he was at best Chou En-lai's mouthpiece in those days. So this time, as if superseding his former chief, Hu was made to carry on such an important parley with Chiang Kai-shek, sufficiently endorsing the rumor which had been spreading to the effect that Chou became a victim of Mao Tse-tung's purge movement like Chang Kuo because he was coming in too close with the Chungking chief. The rumor was further stressed from the fact that Chou was an eye-sore to Mao because of the superiority of Chou's past personal history and all-round ability to those of Mao. Suffice it to say that it became Chou's turn to be sacrificed on the altar of Mao Tse-tung's dictatorship.

Chou Makes Exit

Chou En-lai was, in fact, one of the Communist leaders who brought the Kuomintang and Communist alliance into being, and now he seems to have vanished from the scene of activities centering in Chungking; yet it is premature to think that Yen-an and Chungking are on the breaking point. In other words, Chou's summary vanishment does not necessarily indicate any radical change in the Communist attitude toward Chiang Kai-shek, because of the pressing international situation and domestic circumstances, which do not permit such a change. However, it is clear that Chou's exit will never throw any bright light on the future path of this alliance. To attest to this gloomy aspect, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who was once instrumental in the patching up of differences between Chungking and Yen-an, but who was put into confinement for some reason is still in custody. And the fact that Owen Lattimore, once dispatched to Chungking as adviser to Chiang by President Roosevelt to work for the reconciliation of the two factions has not returned to his old post since he went home, proves that their relations are not of the kind which can readily be adjusted.

In going over the relations of these two factions, it can be seen that ties have entirely been unimproved since the time of the coup d'etat of a year ago surrounding the New Fourth Army down to the outbreak of the German-Soviet war. And since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, Chungking took the initiative to withdraw its troops from Shensi and Kansu Provinces in December, 1941, for the purpose of strengthening its domestic front, which fact tended to give the impression that their respective attitudes had been somewhat reconciled; but as a matter of fact that respective demands do not indicate any trace of improvement.

The Communists' demands, as reported from Taiyuan in March, 1942, which were presented to the Central Council, were made up of 12 conditions as a temporary measure. These demands, however, excepted all conditions attached to the settlement of the New Fourth Army question, which indicated, as was anticipated by Chungking, that Yen-an was willing to drop the subject. That Yen-an was willing to withdraw demands for the release of Yeh Ting, the payment of indemnity, and the punishment of the responsible parties, clearly shows that Yen-an's concession was necessitated by the Soviet reverses in the war. Outside of this, the Communist demands, with the exception of those for an increased supply of war funds, arms, and ammunition, constituted what might be termed as the basic conditions for the promotion of their mutual interests.

Against these, however, Chungking from the very beginning did not take into account the existence of the Chinese Communists in its demands. In this respect, the four conditions attached to the declaration of Chungking's Ching Cheng Society when an armistice was concluded by the two factions on September 22, 1937, run as follows: (1) faithful support of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three people's principles; (2) abandonment of all Red movements and policies employed for the overthrow of Kuomintang regime and suspension of land forfeiture policy; (3) non-recognition of the Soviet Government; and (4) the Communist army to come under the command of the Chungking Council. The fact that these demands were made to win the faithful support of the Communists and that these so-called armistice conditions have since been repeatedly taken up for discussion would convey the idea that their relations were those of the pre-armistice days.

What has been clarified from the present parley, however, is the fact that the Communists have suspended their collaboration with Chungking in both political and military ways; and that their armed opposition, which attitude they had hitherto maintained against Chungking, has been somewhat softened owing to the rapid turn of the international situation. But in spite of that, or maybe by reason of it, Chungking's attitude stood as firm as before, not showing any sign of toning down. On the contrary, it wanted to ignore the Communist existence, and although Chiang Kai-shek himself attended the direct parley, Chungking's determination to put up a solid front against Yen-an was fully manifested.

Relations Traced

In order to gain a clear insight into the relations as existing today between Chungking and Yen-an, it is necessary to go into those relations with reference to how they have developed since the outbreak of the China Affair. On this line, the words of General Chang Chun to Edgar Snow are noteworthy. He said: "There is no such thing as a solid battle front. It is nothing but a myth, which is found only in the phrase dictionary of the Communists." I assent to this because of my firm conviction that there never was a solid, combined anti-Japanese front in the past, and with none at the present. The fact of the matter is that those independent parties were always in friction against each other, and while rubbing each other's elbows, kept on fighting against us as their common enemy. To me those frictions, clashes, and temporary armistices appear as though they were the ordinary state of relations as existing between those parties.

The development of those relations may be divided into the following four periods since the outbreak of the China Affair:

The first period: From July, 1937, when the China Affair broke out, to November, 1938, when Wuhan and Yochow fell into Japanese hands. This was the period in which Chinese excitement ran high, incident to their Japanese resistance, which enabled them to forget their past grievances and hard feelings against each other. And whatever friction there was, it was limited, minor, and localized, which the central regime endeavored to straighten out. But it was the time during which the Kuomintang found it impossible to take in the Communists as their partner and during which their resolution to oppose them was formed.

The second period: from December, 1938, after the fall of Wuhan and Yochow, to May, 1940, when the Tripartite Pact was concluded. This was the period in which dissension within the Kuomintang was patched up, enabling them to unite in opposition against the Communists. The development, from what was considered to be a mere accident, turned out to be a premediated scheme.

The third period: from October, 1940, after the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, to June, 1941, when the German-Soviet war broke out. This is the period in which Chungking pushed its armed opposition against the Communists, in which the latter's political and military collaboration with Chungking was suspended, in which they confronted each other in arms, and in which what was considered to be the climax in Chungking's suppression of the New Fourth Army of the Communists was witnessed.

The fourth period: from July, 1941, after the outbreak of the German-Soviet conflict, to the present time.

Incidentally, during the third period in which their relations were pregnant with a crisis for an open, armed clash, as the result of their armed confronting positions, all dangers were averted due to the swift development of the international situation arising from the German-Soviet war. And it may justly be said that it was the Soviet crisis that had to do with the determining of Yen-an's course of action.

Subsequently on June 23, 1941, the day following the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, Yen-an announced to the world a solid, united battle front by all the Chinese people. By that it meant to drive the Japanese Forces from all the occupied areas in China, to substantiate their Soviet assistance, to castigate the Chinese opportunists among the bourgeoisie who were opposed to the Soviet and Chinese Communist activities, and otherwise to solidify an international battle front against the Axis Powers by lining up all the anti-Axis nations and peoples, including the Anglo-Americans. On the other hand, it was to keep up their Japanese resistance in China by strengthening the relations between Chungking and Yen-an.

Friction More Severe

Now finally going into the fourth period, with the coming of the War of Greater East Asia, although it appeared as if to help strengthen their relations, yet the fact of the matter is that their friction seems to be growing more severe. It is all due to their intrinsic differences in policies and outlook on the war situation. Ho Kuang-kuo as the vice-commander of the Chungking Gendarmerie, arrested within two weeks of his appointment 190 students who were inclined to be leftists, and undertook a general suppression of Red activities there. This plainly reveals that their relations were none too savory. And in order to overcome this, those pro-Soviet leaders headed by Mrs. Soong Ching-lin, General Feng Yu-hsiang and Dr. Sun Fo proposed to create a committee by mobilizing about 180 neutral members headed by Kuo Mo-jao to act on mediation; but Chungking would not tolerate the casting vote of such a minority. No wonder that the scheme failed, having met vehement opposition from the senior faction and the youthful Three People's Principles Society.

According to a Domei report from Nanking under date of July 31, the British ambassador to Chungking, Sir Horace James Seymore and the American ambassador, Clarence E. Gauss, called on Dr. H. H. Kung, the vice-president of the Legislative Yuan, Chungking on June 29, and after a long talk with him, they called on the Soviet ambassador A. S. Paniushikin late in the evening. About three days previous to this, the fact that Dr. Sun Fo, the president of the Chungking Legislative Yuan, had visited the Soviet embassy with the idea of straightening out the Chungking-Yen-an differences, shows a sort of international undertaking resorted to by Britain and America with Soviet participation. It plainly indicates the Anglo-American intentions to strengthen Chungking's resistance against Japan by patching up the Chungking-Yen-an differences; but the question in a nutshell is, will they be able to bring about such reconciliation between the two warring factions whose enmity and hatred antedate more than a decade. I think not. They have not only lost their prestige before Chungking from their continuous reverses in the current war but also seem utterly powerless to drag Chungking into the Pacific war. That they propose to undertake such mediation simply shows the whole world how much they themselves are in a pinch and how generally powerless they are.

UNITED PHILIPPINES URGED BY NAKAJIMA

Army Press Chief Exhorts Islanders to Give Up Personal Interests for New Asia

Domei

MANILA, October 16.—Stressing the necessity of abolishing rival political factions, Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshio Nakajima, chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, in a radio address delivered here at 7 p.m. today urged the 16,000,000 Filipinos to sacrifice their personal interests in order to cooperate in the construction of a new Philippines.

The Press Section chief emphasized that this was not a time for Filipinos to create friction by forming rival parties and factions.

Filipinos, Lieutenant-Colonel Nakajima asserted, should give unceasing and whole-hearted efforts to carry out their respective duties under the leadership of village heads, state governors and the Japanese Military Administration.

Expressing complete confidence in the ability of the Filipinos to contribute their share toward successful materialization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Lieutenant-Colonel Nakajima pointed out to them the difference in their status as compared with the Indians and the natives of Australia who have suffered oppression and misrule under the British.

Concluding, Lieutenant-Colonel Nakajima explained the bright future awaiting the Philippines and asked all Filipinos to fully appreciate the opportunity given them to work for the reconstruction of their country.

U.S.-Egypt Air Route

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, October 15.—A new air route in which the 20,000 kilometers between America and Egypt will be covered in 84 hours has been inaugurated, according to reports reaching here from Istanbul.

Britain Is Alarmed As U.S. Army Grows

(Continued From Page 1)

translate their policy into definite action."

Even in America doubt seems to be entertained regarding the true intentions of its Government in planning such a gigantic armament expansion. According to New York cables, the World Telegram in its issue of October 15 had the following to say under the heading "Government Policy based on Illusion":

"The Government intends to create an army 7,500,000 strong next year. What is such a huge army for? In preparation against attacks on America? Or if the Government is thinking of launching a large-scale offensive with an expeditionary force several million strong, it will be confronted with a new serious problem. In trying to transport a force several million strong with the necessary materials, equipment, rations, etc America will be faced with a grave shipping problem. The traffic question is a serious one to America now. We must not forget, at the same time, that numerous German submarines are active in the Atlantic. Even if there were no difficulties in transportation, the American army, inexperienced in actual warfare, would be inferior to the well-experienced enemy troops."

Japanese Flower Seeds Given

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 15.—Lieutenant-General H. Yokoyama, Chief of the Japanese Army Press Bureau, has presented several thousand varieties of seeds of Japanese popular flowers to China to be sown in the New National Garden near Ning Yuah Lou. Next spring some of the saplings will be transplanted in the Mausoleum Park.

Aoki Donates $50,000

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—Kazuo Aoki, Japanese Minister of State without portfolio, has presented a sum of $50,000 to the National Relief Commission through Chen Chun-hui, Secretary-General of the National Economic Council, for the relief of Chinese destitutes in winter.

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MEMORIAL TEMPLE FOR TOGO FINISHED

Rites Enshrining Spirit of Fleet-Admiral Held in Fuchu-machi, Tokyo

Ceremonies, celebrating the completion of the "Admiral Togo Memorial Temple" enshrining the spirit of the Great Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, were held recently at the temple site in Fuchu-machi, Tokyo Prefecture.

The Great Fleet Admiral was the personification of loyalty and sincerity, and had commanded the profound respect and ardent devotion of the people. He gave his consent to t*'s construction only after he learned that the structure would stand for the consolation of the souls of both friend and foe who had died gloriously in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

The memorial temple is described in the Asahi as follows: part of the site of the temple had been bought by Admiral Togo in 1913 with the purpose of spending the rest of his life there. The pines, cedars, Japanese cypress and walnuts, planted by the Admiral, are now growing luxuriantly. At a glance the expansive Musashino plains and the clear waters of the Tama River can be seen.

Family Donates Land

The Tama Mausoleum is also located in the vicinity, lending a deep, historical significance to the temple. The Togo family donated 5,000 tsubo of land to the Togo Memorial Erection Society, and an additional 10,000 tsubo were bought by the Society, making a total of 15,000 tsubo.

The great gate at the entrance was built at the cost of ¥130,000 through the help of Shigeru Tobishima. When one enters the gate, one sees a spacious hall of 100 mats, costing ¥110,000 which is to be used in the future as the people's training hall. The natural grove of pine trees on the right side of the entrance will be utilized as hand washing stand. The cottage and the well in the grounds are fitting memorials of the great Admiral. The main temple designed by Dr. Chuta Ito, an authority on shrine architecture, and built at an enormous cost, will indeed instil the most solemn and lofty feeling in the hearts of worshippers.

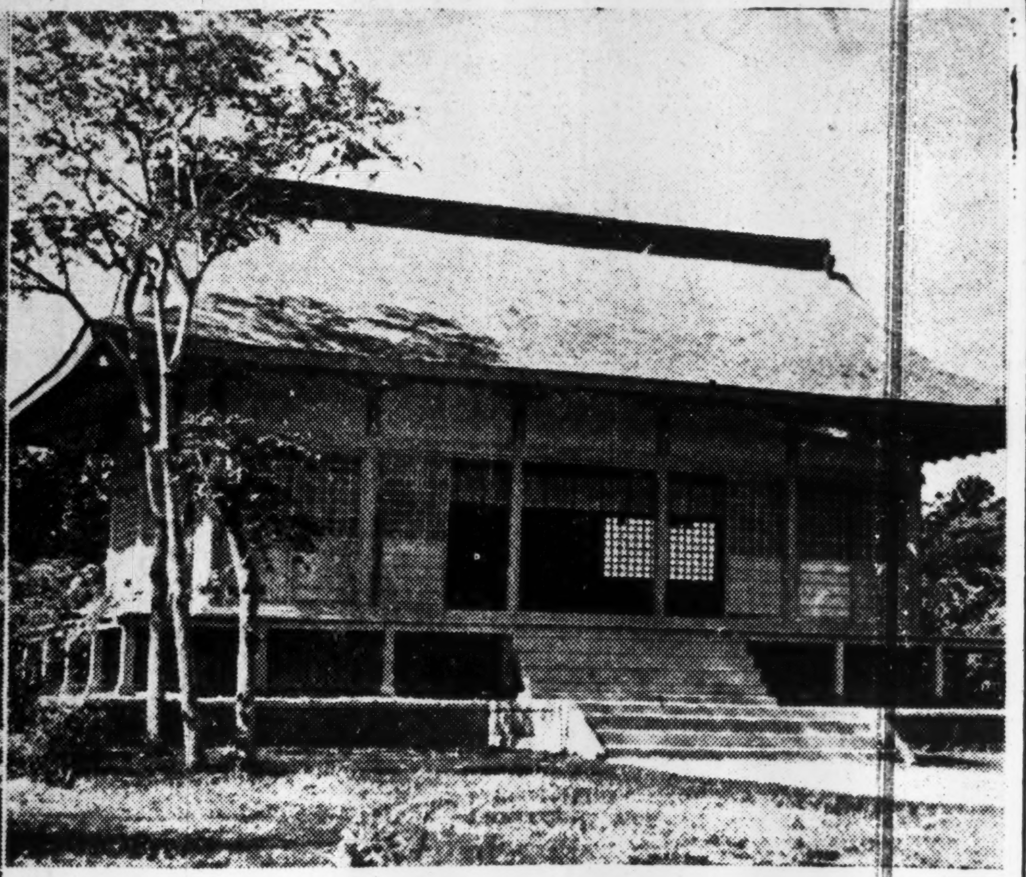
Plans are now under way for the future erection of a mausoleum, sanctuary, bell tower and a reception hall for distinguished persons. Upon its completion, the temple will be open to the general public to be used as the training quarters for spiritual cultural advancement. Further constructions of an auditorium, boarding facilities, training quarters for martial arts are also contemplated.

In connection with the erection of the memorial temple, Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara gave the following address:

Wanted Prayer Offerings

"Admiral Togo make known at every opportunity his desire to bring about in some way the offering of prayers to the souls of the enemy, who died loyally for their country, as well as those of the brave Japanese sailors, who lost their lives in the Battle of the Japan Sea. When the plans for the construction of the temple were first revealed to the Admiral, he expressed strong disapproval. However, he remarked that if the real purpose was to console the souls of both friend and foe, he would be only too glad to have his name used.

"Learning of Admiral Togo's decision a group of persons in support of the memorial temple enterprise, formed the Togo Memorial Temple Erection Society. Admiral Kanji Kato, a trusted friend, of the Admiral, was elected president with Tsuneo Kanemitsu and myself as vice-presidents. Upon Admiral Kato's death, Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo became president. In spite of the China Affair and the current war, the construction work has progressed steadily. I rejoice greatly on the completion witnessed here today."



MEMORIAL TEMPLE TO ADMIRAL TOGO DEDICATED

Formal ceremonies of enshrining the spirit of the Great Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo were solemnly held on October 5 in Fuchu-machi, Tokyo Prefecture. Shown at left is the impressive monument of Japan's naval hero, situated at the entrance to the temple and above is the main edifice.

Overseas Chinese Donate

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—Members of the Overseas Chinese Tourist Party have had a full program since their arrival here, including courtesy calls on President Wang Ching-wei and other Government leaders. As a gesture of goodwill, the visitors have donated $30,000 to the National Relief Commission, Central Hospital and the Social Enterprise Association.

Hao Assumes Command

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, October 15.—General Hao Peng, director of the Su-Hai Special Administration, who has recently been appointed as concurrently Commander of the Peace-Preservation Corps in the area under the Su-Hai Special Administration, has assumed his concurrent post.

One Year of Tojo Cabinet

Elimination of Compromise, Indecision, Vacillation Marked One of Outstanding Achievements of Government in Domestic Politics

Part III

Reference has already been made to the Tojo Cabinet's success in bringing politics and military affairs under one unified control and to the brilliant feats scored in the field of wartime diplomacy.

To be rated no less high is the Cabinet's achievements in domestic politics during the first year of its existence. Compromise, indecision and vacillation are tabooed in these days of grave crisis. Perhaps one of the principal assets of the Tojo Cabinet is its strong power of action, which was fully manifested in the establishment of the Yokusan Diet, in the rennovation and revitalizing of national movements and in the administrative reforms, all of which were carried out with inordinate decision and determination.

In the 77th session of the Diet and the gubernatorial conference convened immediately before the outbreak of the war, in the session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association called on the day the war broke out and in the 78th and 79th Diet sessions, the Government was assured of unanimous and unstinted national support in its policies for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

By cleverly inducting this national fervor toward revitalizing the wartime domestic setup, the Government was able at one stroke to build up a new political structure that had long been pending. This was due to the Premier's rare insight and judgment.

General Election

A general election was held on April 30 this year with a view to giving substance to the iron will of the nation to prosecute the war. To that end, the Government on February 18 drafted the outline of basic principles for carrying out the movement for Yokusan election. A great national movement, participated in by both the Government and people at large, was started for enlightening the people on the significance of the election. At the same time the Yokusan Political Structure Council was created to take charge of selecting and recommending candidates and to conduct election campaigns.

The result of the general election was that out of the 460 odd candidates recommended by the Council, as many as 383 were returned to the Diet, many of them new and promising people who were up to the Government's expectations.

Premier General Hideki Tojo planned to organize a new political body with these newly elected Diet members as its nucleus. The task was delegated to a committee of 71 headed by General Nobuyuki Abe. On May 20, there was established the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association representing the consolidation of the political power of the Japanese nation. This was an epoch in the political history of the country.

In conformity with the new political situation, following the general election, the Government called an extraordinary session of the Diet at the end of May to enhance the national fervor for the prosecution of the war.

I.R.A.A. Expanded

Realizing the need for an organized national movement for the prosecution of the war, the Government at the Cabinet meeting on May 15 decided on the basic policies for rennovating and expanding the functions of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The Industrial Patriotic Society and others were placed under the control of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, whose central and local structures were rennovated.

In June, the Japan East Asia Development League and the Yokusan Adults' Corps underwent fundamental reorganization and started anew as powerful pillars of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association

The relation between the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was defined when it was decided that the former's movement for the political mobilization of the nation would be planned by the latter.

At the end of June, the Government appointed committees for liaison between the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. Most of the committee members were chosen from among the members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. Thus, a new political structure made up of the triumvirate of the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association was set up.

With the firm establishment of the new political structure, the Government introduced administrative reforms by simplifying administrative business and by deciding to create the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. At the Cabinet meeting of June 19, the Government decided on the measures for the simplification of administrative business with a 30 per cent cut in the Government personnel as the nucleus. Afterward, three Cabinet meetings decided on the plans for the Government personnel reduction and the betterment of treatment for Government officials. The Government personnel was reduced by 170,000 and 300 Government bureaus and 10 departments abolished.

On August 28, the simplification of administration of public schools and municipal, town and village offices was decided upon, and the surplus personnel resulting from this simplification was to be transferred to new duties in the construction of Greater East Asia.

Manpower for South

In February, the Technical Board was created to act as the organ for the unification of technical administration in wartime. The Cabinet Personnel Section was also set up to effect a rational distribution of manpower required in the South.

At the Cabinet meeting on September 1, basic policies were decided for the creation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry to put under one unified control the administration in the South.

Imperial ordinances pertaining to the simplification of administration and to the creation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry are under deliberation by the Privy Council and will be promulgated in the near future.

Various organs were created to enforce policies for productivity expansion which is a prerequisite to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

On August 21, the Government decided on measures for educational reforms and for an anti-tuberculosis drive in order to propel vital policies aiming at educational reform and promoting the nation's health.

Thus, the Tojo Cabinet during the first year of its existence has disposed of a number of long-pending questions, such as the setting up of a new political structure, administrative reform, and the creation of a new economic setup so that a national defense State may be firmly established. In a word, the Tojo Cabinet has fulfilled its task of perfecting preparedness for a protracted war and against American British counter-attacks which the two countries are vaunting.

The End

No Opportunity for Offensive Given U.S.

(Continued From Page 6)

January 9:
  Aircraft carrier Langley sunk
January 14:
  Aircraft carrier Lexington sunk
February 4—Naval battle off Java:
  Vessels sunk—
    1 Dutch cruiser of Java class
    1 Dutch cruiser de Ruyter
    1 5,000-ton merchant vessel
  Vessels heavily damaged—
    1 Dutch cruiser Java class
    1 American A-class cruiser
    1 Dutch light cruiser of Tromp class
February 15:
  Singapore surrenders unconditionally
February 19:
  First raid on Port Darwin, the Australian naval and air base
    War results attained:
      Vessels sunk—
        1 6,000-ton special cruiser
        2 destroyers
        1 submarine chaser
        9 transport vessels
      Vessels damaged—
        1 destroyer heavily damaged
February 20—Attack on combined fleet of Dutch and American warships off Bali Island:
    4 destroyers sunk
    2 cruisers heavily damaged
    1 destroyer heavily damaged
February 21—Unknown enemy aircraft carrier sunk off northeast of New Guinea
February 27, 28, March 1—Naval battles off Surabaya and Batavia (combined American, British and Dutch fleet)
  Warships sunk:
    American A-class cruiser Houston
    British A-class cruiser Exeter
    Australian light cruiser Perth
    Australian light cruiser Hobart
    Dutch light cruiser de Ruyter
    Dutch light cruiser Java
    7 submarines
    8 destroyers
    1 gunboat
    1 minesweeper
May 7 and 8—Naval battle of the Coral Sea (combined American-British fleet)
  (1) Warships:
    1 American aircraft carrier Saratoga class sunk
    1 American aircraft carrier of Yorktown class sunk
    1 American battleship of California class sunk instantly
    1 American battleship of North Carolina class damaged
    1 British battleship of Warspite class heavily damaged
    1 American A-class cruiser of Portland class sunk
    1 American A-class cruiser of Louisville class heavily damaged
    1 destroyer sunk
    1 oil tanker of 20,000 tons heavily damaged
  (2) Aircraft—98 shot down
June 4—Midway area:
  1 American aircraft carrier of Enterprise class sunk
  1 American aircraft carrier of Hornet class sunk
  1 American A-class cruiser of San Francisco class sunk
  1 American submarine sunk

Above are the war results of only the principal naval battles and they reveal that the Imperial Navy has dealt a severe blow on the American navy so far, and since the opening of the war up to date. American warships and cruisers sunk or damaged have reached 45, approximately 700,000 tons. Number of planes destroyed to date, including American, British, Australian and Dutch totals at least 2,700 aircraft, but considering the fact that America has been supplying most of these aircraft to these regions, the losses inflicted on American air strength likewise are considerable.

Of the losses inflicted on enemy submarines, the war results were announced by the Imperial Headquarters on July 18, 1942 as follows:

The number of enemy submarines either sunk or damaged by the Japanese Navy since the opening of the war until July 10 is as follows:

Sunk	59
Damaged	38
Total	97

Assuming that out of the 97 submarines sunk or damaged, a large part of it were American, the losses inflicted on American submarine strength must be great. On this basis, it could be assumed that America at present does not possess more than 40 ocean-going submarines. As a result, even though America should contemplate waging a submarine guerilla warfare against Japanese shipping, her actual combat strength now does not exceed 10, considering the fact that a certain number of the submarines will be either idle under repair, or en route to or back from home base for replenishment of supplies, fuel, etc.

In addition, the number of enemy shipping destroyed by the Japanese Navy also runs into great figure. Although America does not make public any detailed figures on their losses, it is known that at least 447 vessels, totaling 2,830,000 tons, have been sunk up to date.

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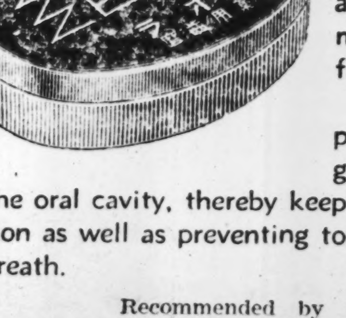

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HONGKONG CHANGES EDUCATION SYSTEM

Allied Teachings Ousted and Students to Be Re-educated On Asiatic Morality

Citizens of Hongkong who had been educated in the superficial, vain and fickle form of Western education will be re-educated on the basis of Asiatic morality, it is reported by the Asahi, states Domei.

To that end, already 246 properly trained instructors have been assigned to nine boys' middle schools 34 girls' middle schools and 11 primary schools, with a total attendance of 4,000 pupils. These schools at present are being conducted by the Chinese.

Due to the economic status and inconvenience in communications resulting from the post-war condition of the Chinese, the number of pupils attending schools is proportionately small. However, this phase of the problem is receiving the attention of the Chinese themselves.

In order to re-educate the youth so that they may play an important role in the rehabilitation of Hongkong, the establishment of a Japanese public language school is being planned with the object to furnish higher education and thus contribute toward the enhancement of Asiatic culture.

In this connection, the facilities of the Hongkong University will be utilized. The Hongkong University which was preserved intact by the Japanese Goverment-General is expected to be reopened soon after volumes of Japanese studies are added.

Another innovation is the proposed museum to display the culture of the countries within the Greater East Asia Sphere. Hongkong being centrally located is regarded as the ideal place for such a purpose.

MANCHOU STUDENTS SEE JAPAN AS ASIAN LEADER

Faith in Nation and Desire to Participate in War Expressed at Meeting

Faith in Japan and the desire to participate positively in the Greater East Asia War were expressed Friday afternoon by seven students of the Manchoukuo State Chien-kuo University during a roundtable conference with a group of 31 Tokyo Imperial University students, the Tokyo Shimbun reported.

The goodwill party, headed by Professor Saburo Abe, is composed of Manchoukuo students of Japanese, Chosen, Taiwan, Manchurian, Mongolian and White Russian descent, it was said.

Among those who spoke during the conference was Liu Hsin-chang, Li Shui-ching and Tomimitsu Yoshida, whose parents came from Manchoukuo, Taiwan and Chosen respectively. The three students said that not only they but all the youths of Manchoukuo look on Japan as the leader of all Asiatic races, the paper asserted.

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C.P.S.

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Piano Recital
LEO SIROTA

Benefit Concert Sponsored by Zaidan Hojin Kokumin Rakuen

Sunday Oct. 25, at 7 p.m. at Hibiya Public Hall

Program

1. **Beethoven:** Sonata in E flat major Op. 31-3
2. **Schumann:** Carnaval Op. 9
3. **Chopin:** a) Nocturne in C sharp minor
   b) Valse in G flat major
   c) Mazurka in F sharp minor
   d) Ballade in G minor
4. **Schubert-Liszt:** Soiree de Vienne
5. **Mozart-Liszt:** Don Juan Fantasie

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A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
   Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
   Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
   Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
   Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
   Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
   Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
   Ki Kimura, writer
   Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

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Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MAS

A violin-recital was given by Miss Takiko Ohmura on October 10 at the Meiji Seimei Hall. Sonata in D by Vivaldi-Respighi and Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor made up the first half of the program, and three movements from Bach's unaccompanied Partita in E major, Beethoven's Romance in F, and pieces by Rameau, Rimsky-Korsakov and Glazounov followed after the interval.

Miss Ohmura's is essentially an art in the miniature judging from last Saturday's performance. Her playing lacked body but had the lightness, if not always the sureness of line. There were, however, moments of genuine delightfulness in her playing, as for instance, when a phrase was rising in a cantabile-passage, but from time to time less flattering comparisons suggested themselves. The program began dimly with a Vivaldi-Sonata for violin and pianoforte, in which a certain discontinuity in the phrasing and some uneasiness in the physical stance reflected in the music. Also, there was a tendency to play all the notes slightly sharp, hence the open-strings and the natural harmonies sounded uncomfortably flat, which was naturally beyond her control. Although her emotional range did not give the impression of being very wide, she played with a sensibility far in advance of her technical attainments. The second half of the program contained Miss Ohmura's most successful items. "Gavotte und Rondo" (unaccompanied) by Bach was firmer and Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" suited her very well.

Miss Ohmura, however, is a newcomer to the concert platform, and many who have turned out brilliantly have shown less creditably on their first appearance. Leo Sirota accompanied her discreetly.

October 14, (Wednesday) at the Nippon Seinenkan:

A vocal-recital was given by Mme. Sizuko Kojima (Soprano) last Wednesday-evening. The program opened with the delightful waltz-song from "Romeo and Juliet" by Gounod; "Marguerite's Song" from the "Damnation of Faust" by Berlioz followed. The Duet from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" by Otto Nicolai, and from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," and selections of songs from Schubert and Brahms made up her program. Mme. Kojima also selected a few songs from Japanese song-writers worded by noted, contemporary Japanese poets,—Hakushu Kitahara, Kan Yosano, Ujo Noguchi and others.

Takeo Ito (Baritone) took part in the duet with Mme. Kojima in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and in "Pagliacci" (Nedda and Silvio). He also gave an extract from Gounod's "Faust" (Valentine's song of nostalgia) and "A Song of the Russian Doll" by K. Yamada, words by H. Kitahara.

Mme. Kojima has many good qualities as a vocalist, and it will be a great pity if she does not cultivate them to their fuller extent. She seems to be more suited for operatic songs than purely lyrical work. However, she should realize that a crescendo has the beginning, the middle and the end, and not the beginning and the end alone without the middle. She has a lovely pianissimo, but her forte lacks intensity; a forte does not mean mere physical loudness, it should be accompanied by an emotional intensity. A voice, however sweet, may become a bit monotonous, if always relied on a single coloring. Nevertheless, her singing was enjoyable on the whole.

Takeo Ito gave a particularly impressive rendition in the duet, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" with the dramatic quality of singing, and in Valentine's song of nostalgia (from Gounod's "Faust"), he brought out the simple sadness common to all humanity without elaboration. The piano-accompanist (not mentioned) who accompanied the whole program, was more than discreet; she made a very soothing background especially in the accompaniment of Schubert's songs.

October 15, (Thursday) at the Gunjin-Kaikan: There was a pianoforte-recital by Mme. Isako Kurokawa last Thursday evening. The program opened with Brahm's "Variations and Fugue" (on a Thema by Haendel), followed by the Chopin B minor Sonata, Op. 58, Debussy's "Imageries"—(a) "Moon over the Temple," (b) "Golden Fish," (c) "Reflections in the Water; Listz's "Hungarian Rhapsodies" No. 13 and No. 2 concluded her arduous program.

Mme. Kurokawa's is of a virtuoso type and her exhilarating temperament, not without moments of utter disconsolate mood, and self-assertiveness seems to be a rather rare quality among the Japanese ladies and one is almost tempted to fogive all her pianistic shortcomings on that account. However, she herself should realize that, if she really respects her art and musical ideal, (her deeper reflection on the interpretative side of her piano-playing is earnestly solicited. She has so many good, pianistic qualities at her command, it will be a great pity if she does not make the full use of them in her musical recreation.

"Variations and Fugue" (on a Thema by Haendel) by Brahms and the Chopin B minor Sonata were given passing interest by the sheer intrinsic qualities of the music and the ease of the execution and the energy of her playing. But the Brahms was obviously incompatible with her temperament and in her summary treatment of the work, practically all the stately grace of the work was lost. In the Chopin, there were some moments of tenderness and lyricism, which were delightful, as for instance, in the first movement, but the Scherzo was taken too hastily and without nuance, thus, much of the graceful rhythm of the movement suffered. The second half of her program consisted some of her most successful items. Debussy was very enjoyable, though she did not quite possess that peculiar coloring so essential for this kind of music. But the real thing with her was the Hungarian Rhapsody; here she had everything except the native lilt peculiar to Hungary. Nevertheless, it was thoroughly enjoyable.

Hashimoto, Famed Artist, Continues Account of:

Flying Trip to Southlands

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

Editor's Note: In a recent edition of the Japan Times Advertiser, five choice essays on a whirlwind airplane tour of the South penned by Kansetsu Hashimoto, master of Japanese painting, were presented. By special arrangement with the Tokyo Asahi, in whose columns Mr. Hashimoto's gems of prose are being run in serial form, another combined set of four instalments are herewith presented in order to regale our readers with a travelogue which paints portraits with the simplest of expressions.

Sketch by Kansetsu Hashimoto, noted Japanese painter, of a native hackney carriage in Macassar. At this district, located on the southwestern coast of Celebes, Mr. Hashimoto feasted his eyes on many exotic scenes, later to be transcribed to paper by his gifted pen and brush.

Here at Nogan Villa, so named after this region of Nogan, five of us—Mr. Nakano, who had arrived prior to the War, Mr. Yoshikawa, who had come with me, two Celebes girls, who had come to wait on us, and myself—settled down to the evening meal. The girls had Japanese names of Takeko and Akemi. We were 700 meters above sea level. The melodious chirpings of the insects fell on us like refreshing rain, and made us feel as if we were at some summer resort.

With Mr. Nakano acting as interpreter, the girls told us about the landing of the Japanese parachute troops in the nearby airfield.

"We had heard long before that the Japanese soldiers were coming. When they finally did arrive, we watched from afar, hidden behind some shelter. They were like flowers blooming in the blue sky. The shadows of the parachutes floating lightly and leisurely downward were so beautiful that even the noise of the anti-aircraft and machine guns did not frighten us."

Every morning and night the villagers bring offerings of fresh flowers to the graves of 41 valorous heroes in this airfield. While we were talking of these things the young men's corps of the village came to entertain us. They brought bamboo flutes, four feet long with seven holes. To the accompaniment of a drum, they sang Japanese songs such as the "Patriotic March," "Parachute Troops" and others. They also sang impromptu native songs for us, with the words "This is Indonesia, Awake!" included in the lyrics.

The Kiniro hot springs was located half way between Menado and Nogan. Through the kindness of Unit Commander Hashimoto, we bathed in the hot springs and feasted on roast chicken. The water was of suitable temperature and though an outdoor pool, it was equipped with many conveniences. Cataracts and rapids in the vicinity also added to the attraction. A bamboo water pipe cut at both ends had sprouted new shoots, a phenomenon only to be seen in a southern land.

The cost of the sukiyaki dinner was only ¥1.50 and yet three men had heartily eaten their fill, leaving more than half untouched. Certainly, Menado was an ideal place to live. Here, the climate was refreshing and the kindness and hospitality of the people touched one's heart to the core. I could not help but indulge in such thoughts.

Inspects War Prisoners

Arriving at Macassar on the southwestern coast of Celebes, I was surprised to find that the prison routine of the war prisoners was being conducted strictly according to military regulations. I learned that there were some 2,760 prisoners, all engaged in various tasks in the kitchen, laundry, and elsewhere. With the sounding of a trumpet, the prisoners stood at attention at their respective places. Some of these prisoners looked so distinguished and handsome that they could easily have been mistaken for the Governor-General I myself felt small and insignificant as I passed through the narrow corridor lined with prisoners.

Standing beside a memorial, inscribed with the name of First-Class Private Masayuki Nakase, a certain sub-lieutenant remarked:

"The late flyer destroyed his own plane after it was hit by an enemy bomb. But before he plunged to self-destruction, he circled over and over, gripping the joy-stick tightly with his left hand while he struggled to write reports of his mission with his right. I truly admire him."

In the neighborhood, I sighted many boats with sails of bulrush, drifting down the river. At various places across the river, there were suspension bridges, which looked like those painted by Van Gogh. It was such a peaceful scene that I could hardly imagine that a fierce battle had been fought in this area. Somehow I recognized the influence of the Dutch in everything I saw.

There were so many water-ways that the scenery reminded me of Amsterdam. Upon hearing that a great number of crocodiles were to be found downstream, I was suddenly called back to the world of reality. I was informed that they dwelled in spots where fresh water and salt water met.

Mt. Prom Viewed From Air

Finding some 30 minutes to spare on the way from Surabaya to Bandoeng, I fortunately decided to visit Mt. Prom by airplane. I was previously informed that there were numerous volcanoes in Java. Many of them, shaped like bowls placed upside down, came into sight, but there were so many that I could not look at each one with due appreciation.

I was told that Mt. Prom erupted sometime in June. Gradually it came into view directly ahead of the plane, looming majestically over the clouds. Other volcanoes were seen surrounding Mt. Prom as if they were humbly attending a king. Seen from afar, the ashes spouting out of the mouth look very much like a silvery mist or snow flakes. Nearing it, I began to realize that the ashes were tinted with a rosy color. Bluish-green forests were seen lining the skirts of numerous mountains, coloring the brown earth with their reflection. Those forests continued endlessly. The entire landscape and coloring reminded me of the paintings of the Katsushika Hokusai School which had prospered in the late Shogunate era.

The airplane circled over the summit of Mt. Prom, flying freely and boldly over and amid "the picture-scroll of mighty Creation." The harmony between the exquisite technique of flying and the wonders of Creation was perfect. I looked at everything which came to my sight as if I were intoxicated by the beauty and magnificence of this panorama.

The mouth of the volcano resembled a peony in full bloom. A small pond, glistening with green water, was clearly seen through the ashes which were still thinly spouting out from the mouth. The pond seemed so near that I was inclined to stretch out my arms to scoop some water in my hands.

The plane continued its ceaseless motion, circling over the mouth like a butterfly flirting with a peony. Evidently we were flying directly under the equator, 3,078 kilometers above sea level, as the strong sun poured its glaring rays relentlessly on the plane. Looking down I could see nothing to obstruct our view. The very shadow of our plane was clearly marked on the mountain side, its reflection being no larger than an electric fan.

Bandoeng Sketches

As we did not have much time in Surabaya, we were not able to see all the places of interest. After visiting two or three fields of battle, we attended a dance program which was held in honor of the Japanese soldiers in the evening. The next morning, I went to the local market and drew sketches of the market scenery before going to the airfield.

At 11:30 a.m. on August 18, we arrived at Bandoeng and were immediately taken to a hotel. Along the terrace which faced the street, a pond, dotted with floating water-lilies, was visible.

When we flew over the mountain ranges of Java we saw bare places on the top of those mountains. We discovered that most of the mountains in Java were bare-topped, but this bareness could not be discerned from the ground as they were so thickly shrouded with trees. I was reminded of a passage in the famous novel, "I am a Cat," by the well-known writer Soseki Natsume, which tells of the surprise of a husband who finds his wife slightly bald. The Japanese headdress is said to be an excellent camouflage for this misfortune.

On the outskirts of the city, there was a dilapidated hotel which, I was told, had been used as the headquarters of enemy anti-aircraft gun corps. Flowers of red, purple and other colors looked rather pathetic among the ruins of the building.

During my flying tour throughout Java, I realized that it would be an ideal place for old people to retire and live comfortably on pensions. The grandiose building of the Pension Bureau presented a striking contrast to the shabby school buildings. Poor structures of school buildings are not only common in Java, but also throughout Celebes and these regions as a whole.

As the plane flew southward, we viewed the landscape of yellow and brown soil, bordered with green trees, which all resembled types of printed pattern. The scenery especially reminded me of the cotton prints of Java. Here again I felt a subtle harmony between human art and the creations of nature.

Piano Recital

Masako Kanematsu

Friday, Oct 23, at 7 p.m.
at Meiji Seimei Hall

Program

1. **Bach-Liszt:** Orgel Fantasy and Fuga in G Minor
2. **Beethoven:** Sonata Op. 81-a in E Flat Major (Les Adieux)
3. **Chopin:** Fantasie in F Minor
   Chopin: Impromptu in F Sharp Major
4. **Chabrier:** Bourree Fantasque
5. **Albeniz:** Sous le Palmier (Chants d'Espagne)
6. **Balakirew:** Islamey (Fantasie Orientale)

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Music Notes

Leading vocal recitals of the week include the presentation of the whole cycle of 24 songs of Schubert's "Die Winterreise," by Madam Nobue Tanaka, mezzo-soprano, assisted at the piano by Ikunoshin Koyama, from 6:30 p.m. today, at the Nihon Seinenkan; Madam Tamaki Miura's historical vocal program of classical masters of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, to be given with the assistance of an ensemble of flute, cello, harp, and piano, from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, October 20, at the Hibiya Public Hall; and a benefit concert for the military relief funds, by Mrs. Suzuko Nikaido, soprano, and Tsurutoshi Hayashi, barytone, with Aleksej Abaza at the piano, from 7 p.m., Thursday, October 22, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

The evening of contemporary Japanese songs scheduled for Saturday night (October 17) at the Gunjin Kaikan by Miss Minako Hirai, soprano, has been indefinitely postponed.

Two of Beethoven's last String Quartets, Opus 135 and Opus 132, will be given their first hearing in this country by the Matsumoto String Quartet, under the auspices of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, from 7 p.m., Monday October 19, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Hisatada Otaka will direct the second (239th) subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22. Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano, will be the soloist of the program, which includes "Kinuta," a symphonic poem by Kishio Hirao (first performance); Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra, by Cesar Franck, and Bruckner's "Romantic" Symphony No. 4.

Beethoven's Piano Sonata in E flat major, Opus 81 a ("Les Adieux"), and selections by Bach-Liszt, Chopin, Chabrier, Albeniz, and Balakirev, will be played by Miss Masako Kanematsu in her first piano recital at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium from 7 p.m., Friday, October 23.

"Creation of a New Japanese Music," is the aim of the National Music Lovers Association which will present its first autumn concert at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6 p.m., Saturday, October 24. The Showa Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Fukashi Oki, Urando Watanabe, and Moto Fuse; Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano, and Yukichi Ko, cello, will appear in the program, which contains Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, Japanese songs, and other selections.

Tsaristic Russian church music of the 18th century will be performed by a choir directed by Hisao Takai, 10 a.m. Sunday, October 25, in a special concert at the St. Nicolai Church, Kanda. Admission is free.

Leo Sirota will give his first recital of the season on Sunday, October 25, from 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, in aid of the Kokumin Gakuen Association's funds for its anti-tuberculosis drive. Professor Sirota has selected a program consisting of Beethoven's E flat major Sonata, Opus 31 No. 3; Schumann's Carnaval, Opus 9: Chopin's C sharp minor Nocturne, G flat major Valse, F sharp minor Mazurka, and G minor Ballade; Schubert-Liszt's Soiree de Vienne, and Mozart-Liszt's Don Juan Fantasia.

Leonid Kreutzer will present his second of a series of piano recitals from 6:00 p.m., Monday, October 26, at the Hibiya Public Hall, with a program containing Beethoven's Sonata Opus 101 and Sonata Pathetique; Schumann's Etudes Symphoniquez and Kinderszenen, and Liszt' Paganini Studies.

"Herbstdichtung," by the modern Italian composer Ottorino Respighi, is among the items selected by Willy Frey, violin professor of the Tokyo Academy of Music, for his recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 27. He will also play Handel's Sonata No. 4 in E major; Bach's Sonata No. 1 in G minor, for violin alone; Saint-Saens' Concerto No. 3 in B minor; Mozart-Kreisler's Rondo, and Sarasates's Zigeunerweisen. Kisen In will be at the piano.

The Toho Symphony Orchestra will play under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock for the first time on the occasion of the Fifth Teigeki Music and Ballet Evening which will be held at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater from 7 p.m., Tuesday, October 2. The main number will be Rymsky-Korssakov's ballet, "La Scheherazade," by the Toho Ballet under the choreographic direction of Miss Olga Shimizu. The pure orchestral numbers are Three Dances from Smetana's opera, "The Bartered Bride;" Schubert's Military March, and the Overture to Johann Strauss light opera, "Die Fledermaus."

Susumu Nagai, one of the foremost young Japanese pianists, will present two piano concertos, Liszt's E flat major Concerto No. 1, and Beethoven's E flat major Concerto No. 5 ("Emperor.") in a concert with the Nippon Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, from 1 p.m., Wednesday, October 28. The orchestra will also play Wagner's Prelude to the opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg."

A chamber music program sponsored by the Tokyo Music Lovers Association will be held at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Thursday, October 29. Toroku Takagi, piano, Kikuo Suzuki, violin, and Takashi Kurata, cello, will participate in the program, which contains trio selections by Rameau; Dvorak's Piano Trio Opus 90, and other pieces.

Classical and modern Italian songs; Japanese songs by Hidemaro Konoe, Yasuki Hirai, and Teiji Miyahara, and selections from Italian operas by Verdi "Rigoletto," "Un ballo in maschera," ("Jeanne d'Arc"), will be rendered by Miss Komako Matsuda, soprano, who will offer a recital at the Gunjin Kaikan from 7 p.m., Thursday, October 29, assisted at the piano by Miss Etsuko Hayashi.

A suite of Japanese songs for vocal solo and a chamber music ensemble of seven instruments, by Shukichi Mitsukuri, is among the works to be interpreted by Miss Haruko Mori, mezzo-soprano, who will give a recital with the assistance of Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano from 7 p.m., Friday, October 30, at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium.

"Die Schoepfung" (The Creation), oratorio by Joseph Haydn, will be performed at the Mukogaoka Church (formerly St. Timothy's), Hongo, on Friday, October 30, from 7:30 p.m. Eizaburo Kioka, well-known church organist, will direct the chorus. The soloists include Miss Chieko Okuda, soprano; Miss Toyoko Tsuda, soprano; Miss Mitsuko Tada, soprano; Miss Hiroko Kaneko, alto; Ryozo Washizaki, tenor; Tadashi Kurimoto, bass, and Kiyoshi Takagi, bass. Miss Umeko Kioka will play pipe organ accompaniments.

The second of the series of Musical Masterworks Appreciation Concerts, which will be held from 2 p.m., Saturday, October 31, at the Hibiya Public Hall, will feature violin performances by Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto (Beethoven Sonata No. 8, and Bruch Concerto in G minor), and alto solos by Miss Shizuko Chiba (lieder by Richard Strauss, opera selections by Bizet and Saint-Saens).

The cello sonata evening by Ushichi Omura, cello, and Jiro Imai, piano, which was scheduled for Saturday, October 31, has been postponed till Monday, November 9, 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan.

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MINERAL RESOURCE IMPORTANT IN WAR

Much Depends on Success of Miners to Produce Ores in Sufficient Quantity

The development of the underground wealth in Japan Proper is growing more and more necessary irrespective of the fall into Japan's hands of the enormous mineral resources in the southern regions, for Japan's success in the present Great War depends largely on the success of the miners in the country to produce greater quantities of various ores in order to meet the wartime demand of the country. This is the opinion of Mr. Hiroshi Tsuda, Chief of the Mining Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The gist of his opinion follows:

In the first month of the first Great War, Germany and France consumed all the ordnance stores they accumulated during many years prior to the outbreak of the War. In the 20 years following the restoration of peace after the Great War, the armaments of all nations in the world have been perfectly motorized and mechanized, accompanying an enormous increase in the demand for arms and ammunition.

Therefore, in order to beat the enemy in the present war, we must constantly supply our fighting strength with immense quantities of arms and ammunition, which is practicable only where we can produce as much quantities of copper, iron, lead, zinc, quick-silver, manganese and all other kinds of minerals which are essential for the production of arms and ammunition.

Increase of Demand

Japan has all kinds of minerals, but not in abundance. Therefore, Japan has been importing great quantities of various ores from other countries, in order to meet the demands at home. After the outbreak of the China Affair, however, the supply of those minerals from abroad has been practically interrupted due to the economic pressure exercised by the Anglo-American nations. Japan, accordingly, has found it necessary to meet its demand by means of domestic mineral products only.

Meanwhile, the demand for mineral products at home has become larger by leaps and bounds due to the aggravation of international unrest, which created a mountain of difficulty in Japan's path. The Japanese people, however, never bow before any difficulty. The increase in difficulty has brought about greater efforts on the side of mine owners and operatives. They have worked night and day, and have succeeded in overcoming the great difficulty in their path.

Thanks to the brilliant successes achieved by the Japanese Army and Navy, Japan is now in possession of the gigantic mineral wealth of the southern regions. And many people in Japan think that their country has already secured an immense supply of all mineral products essential for the successful execution of military operations. They are right, and they are mistaken. They are right, because Japan has abundant underground wealth in her hand. They are mistaken, because they think that all the mineral resources in those far off regions are ready for use. They do not realize the fact that they to exercise strenuous efforts for some time before they can make use of all the mineral resources in those distant regions.

Must Develop Mines

In my opinion, says Mr. Tsuda, with the exception of a few kinds of minerals, the mine owners and operatives at home are required to exercise greater efforts for the development of the mines where they are working at present. Among the others the development of the copper, quicksilver, and manganese resources at home must be pushed on with much greater efforts than heretofore. It is a glaring mistake to think that we can disregard the mineral products at home, now that Japan is in possession of the enormous mineral resources in the southern regions.

The development of the mineral resources at home is, continued Mr. Tsuda, by no means a question of yesterday. It is a question of today, and a question of tomorrow. Japan must increase its mineral products at home in keeping with the development of the present Great War without taking into account the immense mineral resources which have fallen into her hands after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. A mighty nation always follows the surest course.

Not Easy Task

It is not an easy task for Japan to increase the mineral products at home under the extraordinary circumstances as at present irrespective of the shortage of labor. But Japan like any belligerant nation is required to overcome any difficulty arising from shortage of labor. The mine owners and operations at home must make the most of the labor and other mining materials in hand.

In the "increase-mine-products period" which has been observed throughout Japan Proper of late, the mine owners and operatives have exhibited their efficiency at its best and has proved the fact that they can overcome any difficulty in view and can meet the big demand of their country. It is desirable that they will continue their efforts, bearing the fact in mind that the American workmen are working day and night at present for the expansion of their productive power repeating within them the slogan "Never forget Pearl Harbor!"

All mine owners in the country, says Mr. Tsuda, must know everything of their mines and love them above anything else. This is the only way to realize greater production.

Japan now stands in the most serious situation ever known in her history, and it is up to the efforts of all parties engaged in various industries, especially in mining, that it comes out victorious in the great war it is fighting now.

New 50 Sen Notes

New 50 sen notes will be put into circulation in December, it was revealed by the Government Thursday. The new notes, although of the same size as those now in circulation, will be made of better quality paper. New designs on both sides of the notes will differentiate them from the present bills. In the center is a replica of the Yasukuni Shrine, with a golden kite in the upper right-hand corner and a cherry blossom in the opposite corner. Shown above is the note as it looks on the front side (top) and on the back side (bottom).

Gold to Function Not as Currency But Only as Merchandise in Future

Prof. Hiroshi Shinjo Points Out Injustice Committed By International Gold Standard as Means of Anglo-American Economic Domination

With the establishment of a new world order, gold will lose its function as currency in bloc and inter-bloc economy but will be treated merely as a merchandise on the barter system which will then be instituted, predicts Prof. Hiroshi Shinjo of the Kobe University of Commerce. Pointing out the injustice perpetrated by the international gold standard upon world economy as a means of Anglo-American economic domination, Prof. Shinjo, in an article in a recent issue of the magazine "Economist" says as follows:

One may feel strange when it is pointed out that only one century has elapsed since gold commenced to have an inseparable relation with currency. As a matter of fact, it was in 1816 that the so-called gold standard system was adopted in Britain but the following scores of years were spent in strife with the influence of the silver standard represented by France, and it was only in the latter half of the 19th century that international gold standard was established after gaining supremacy over the silver standard. If the international gold standard falls into oblivion as a past system as is likely in the near future its duration in the history of mankind will have been very short indeed.

The enforcement of the international gold standard spelled the establishment of liberalistic "world economy" and the fact that gold was adopted as measure of value shows that world economy was brought under Anglo-American leadership.

Obliged to Participate

Consequently, as long as the international gold standard is in force, all the countries of the world willingly or unwillingly, are obliged to abide by the system in order to participate in the worldwide economic sphere.

Thus, up to the end of the first half of 1941, the world, with Britain as the pivotal center, continued on the gold exchange standard, which might be regarded as the last stage of activity of the international gold standard.

If the "world economy" presented at that time the aspect of a single sterling bloc or dollar bloc, it might be said that the international gold standard finally revealed its true colors. Although the various countries of the world adopted either gold standard, silver standard, gold exchange standard or controlled currency system in their currency operations respectively, the fact remained the same that they had been suffering from the heavy pressure brought to bear upon them by the all mighty gold.

In the meantime, more than 80 per cent of the total gold of the world had been collected in the United States, which obstructed the smooth functioning of "world economy" making its disruption almost inevitable. This gave rise to a conflict between two opposing camps, one to defend the old order and the other to establish a new one. We may be justified in thinking that the abolition of the international gold standard is essential for the new world order for the establishment of which Japan has been fighting.

Will Emancipate Currency

There are signs that the completion of great-sphere economy which is now steadily in progress will emancipate currency from the yokes of gold, rendering it possible for what we call paper-money standard to play the part originally assigned to it, and the nominalist sees a gleam of hope to assent on the justification of his theory. Needless to say, a new order cannot be established at a bound, much less when a war is being prosecuted on one hand. However, whether or not the currency system in the great-sphere economy under a new order will take an essentially different form from the existing gold exchange standard hinges on the will-power and energy expended by us toward the construction of a new order.

Up to the present time, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines, French Indo-China, and the East Indies, which now definitely belong to the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, have been at the tender mercy of the gold exchange standard enforced by Britain, the United States, France and the Netherlands. They have been fettered by strict stipulations governing foreign currency reserve under which they were obliged to keep idle in their home countries foreign currency which otherwise they might have been able to make free use of as import funds for development and progress of their own countries.

For Common Prosperity

Under the conception of great-sphere economy, the currency system is instituted not for the interests of the home countries but for the common prosperity of all the countries in the sphere. Not that the rate of exchange is decided upon in accordance with trade conditions, but the ratio of exchange is at first fixed, based on plans for the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole, and then trade is conducted systematically. As far as the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is concerned, the rate of exchange will be determined under Yen link and the settlement of trade accounts will be made on the basis of the Yen account in our country.

Lack of foreign currency holdings will not restrict trade as has been the case under the liberalistic principle, but it will be carried on without regard to the amount of balance of the foreign currency account. Necessary credits will be mutually granted unsparingly. Consequently, gold, robbed of its freedom of movement and its power to determine the price, must lose its organic relation with the price and the exchange ratio. Under these circumstances, the use of gold as a means of settling accounts between the countries within the sphere will become unnecessary, and even in the case of trade between different economic blocs, gold will cease to be the standard of value but a mere commodity, as such trade will more likely than not be transacted under clearing arrangements on the barter system.

The writer for one hopes that gold in the future will be treated purely as an ornament and a commodity, because the downfall of the international gold standard, originally started and spread by Britain and the United States to satisfy their imperialistic designs, means the collapse of the Anglo-American influence over world economy.

HONGKONG IS VITAL AS COMMERCE PORT

City Destined to Play Big Role Linking North and South, Bank Official Says

Hongkong as the nucleus of South China and the southern regions is destined to play an important role in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declared Chotaro Arima, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, in an interview with the press Friday at Hongkong, reports Domei.

Mr. Arima has been at Hongkong on an inspection trip since the end of September and is scheduled to leave for Japan by way of Canton.

Since the Japanese armed forces captured the British naval base by lightning attacks, thus preventing the enemy to resort to scorched earth tactics, a large number of various British establishments built during their hundred-year rule still remain intact, Mr. Arima asserted.

Hongkong, he continued, is an important port as the center of transportation routes linking the northern and southern regions and is equipped with the best godowns in the southern regions.

"It is quite natural, Mr. Arima believed, that Hongkong should vindicate its increased importance as a relay trade port in the Co-Prosperity Sphere after the war is over."

Can Relay Shipments

But what is important at present, he stressed, is the fact that Hongkong can relay shipments of vitally-needed materials from the southern regions to the northern regions. If goods brought from the southern regions are unloaded and reloaded to small crafts in Hongkong for shipment elsewhere, he added, shipping spaces on larger vessels can be employed to better advantages.

Turning to the development of Hongkong itself, Mr. Arima suggested that inasmuch as the port city is poor in natural resources, the following three points must be taken into consideration.

1. Hongkong must be made a relay port for trade between the northern and southern regions and its excellent port and warehouse facilities used to the maximum advantage.

2. Revival of industries in Hongkong.

3. Remittance from overseas Chinese merchants to China must pass through Hongkong.

Mr. Arima expressed his belief that the attempt to revive Hongkong's industries will meet with difficulties at first but as the flow of southern products continues the port city is expected to bustle with activities in the near future.

Commenting on the future of Hongkong as a financial center, Mr. Arima said that 90 per cent of the remittance to China by overseas Chinese passed through Hongkong in pre-war days, and this same percentage should be made through the same route as before for the good of the port city.

JAPANESE ARMY INVITES FIELD EXPERTS TO MALAYA

Will Strive to Make Improvements in Irrigation and Agricultural Industry

Domei

SHONAN CITY, October 16.—The Japanese Military Administration in Malaya has invited agricultural experts from the Taiwan Colonization, Tozan Agricultural and Toyo Colonization companies, it was disclosed here today.

The experts, for the time being, will strive to correct defects in irrigation and drainage and other installations, and will give advice in improved methods of farming, aiding development of the agricultural industry of Malaya and Sumatra in future.

BRITISH WARTIME ECONOMIC CRISIS

Loss of Rich Resources in Pacific Completely Upsets British Economy Which Was Built on Importation of Raw Materials From Abroad

Due to the loss of Britain's overseas territories, on which the country was dependent for the supply of rubber, tin, cotton, zinc, copper, manganese, nickel, antimony, mercury, mica, tungsten, potassium and other raw materials essential for the prosecution of the war as well as for its industrial activities, Britain now stands in the greatest economic and strategic crisis ever known in its history, says Sumi Kohama, a well-known commentator on economic affairs, writing in a recent issue of the Gaiko Jiho.

His article runs substantially as follows:

The economic structure of Britain used to be based on importation of raw materials and foodstuffs from abroad, particularly from her overseas possessions, and on exportation of finished industrial goods. These dependencies formed at once her supply market for raw materials and her sales market. The British were able to maintain their high standard of living solely at the sacrifice of their overseas possessions.

In order to keep up their high standard of living, it was absolutely necessary to check any industrial development of these dependencies, which they kept as agricultural countries. Furthermore, if these colonies had developed industrially, it would have had a vital effect upon the very existence of Britain. For these reasons, the British concentrated their best efforts on this point and were able to maintain the agricultural countries which they possessed.

In order for the British extortionary economy to function smoothly, there were at least three conditions necessary. Firstly, the absolute power of political control under which her dependencies would share fate with the homeland at any time. Secondly, the question of transportation capacity necessary for importation of raw materials and foodstuffs and for exportation of finished goods. Thirdly comes the question of naval strength which would endorse her transportation capacity.

Spells Downfall

The loss of any one of these conditions would spell the downfall of British economy, as witness the recent state of affairs in that country which is now suffering from severe shortages of raw materials and the life of the people is subjected to considerable menace for want of food.

Primarily, the British mainland has the poorest natural resources of all the world Powers. According to statistics, the percentages of self supply which the British mainland was capable of maintaining in ordinary times were 136 in coal, 70 in iron ore, 2 in petroleum, 6 in lead 25 in sulphur, 3 in aluminum, 1 in chromium, 3 in tungsten, 22 in wool 44 in phosphorite, and 8 in tin.

As the above figures show, the only material which Britain could supply herself to the extent of her requirement was coal, on which she had export capacity of 36 per cent, in ordinary times. The total output of coal in Britain covered 20 per cent of the total world production, but what with the increase of demands due to the expansion of war and what with the decrease in output due to the keen shortage of labor, Britain is now confronted with extreme difficulty even in connection with this material. As regards other materials such as copper, cotton zinc, manganese, nickel, potassium antimony, mercury, mica, etc scarcely anything is produced in the British mainland, but almost all her requirements were being imported from the southwestern Pacific regions.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the various territories which had been supplying Britain with raw materials have been reduced one by one by the gallant offensives of the Imperial Forces. The loss of the Malay Peninsula, which is the greatest producing center of rubber and tin in the world, together with the loss of the abundant resources in the East Indies, is certainly a fatal blow upon the wartime economy of Britain. The East Indies, it will be remembered, occupied a most important position as the supply source of petroleum. Furthermore, the shortage of bottoms and the weakening of Britain's naval strength make the importation of raw materials from any parts of the world extremely difficult.

Difficulty Confessed

In what a difficult position the wartime economy of Britain has now been placed can clearly be seen from an address delivered by the Minister of Production on July 8, which was substantially as follows:

"The most difficult problem in connection with the execution of the war is to find out the point of equilibrium between the military strength and the munitions industry which is to supply arms and ammunition to the former. After very strenuous efforts the Government has finally been able to find out this point of equilibrium, but at the same time we see that the situation is fast developing where, unless we reduce our military strength, we cannot transfer any large amount of labor to the munitions industry for the purpose of expanding our productivity.

As regards materials, Britain does not produce them at home, with the exception of coal, and she must depend on materials which are under the control of the Allied powers. And yet, even these materials we cannot say are sufficient to cover the programs of our Allies for munitions production."

From the above remarks we can see the extreme difficulty under which Britain is laboring in obtaining materials and that the mobilization of labor has already reached its maximum point. Of all difficulties in obtaining raw materials, the difficulty in obtaining rubber and tin, the most important strategical materials has the greatest significance.

Depends on Importation

It is generally admitted that America has rich natural resources, but she has none of such important strategical resources as rubber, tin, jute, quinine and raw silk, for the supply of which America has been entirely dependent upon importation. That is to say, she has been dependent upon Japan for supply of raw silk and on the southern regions for the supply of other materials. More than 80 per cent of the total world production of raw rubber and 50 per cent of that of tin are produced in the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies (old Dutch Indies).

According to investigations by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Malaya produced 46 per cent and the former Dutch East Indies 37 per cent of the total output of rubber in the world, while they produce 31 and 17 per cent respectively of the total output of tin throughout the world.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia none of the Americans or the British ever dreamed that the time would come when the acquisition of these raw materials would involve so much difficulty, or rather become impossible. They had been overconfident of their own naval strength and depended upon the impregnability of Singapore. Who could have imagined that such a strong fortress would be reduced and occupied in only a few months?

The event, which they in the least imagined, took place and that too soon. With the reduction of their bases in East Asia as a turning point, both America and Britain embarked on a process of downfall in a decisive way. Economically speaking, the impossibility of obtaining strategical materials, particularly rubber and tin, from the southern regions which they have lost, is completely upsetting the wartime economic program of Britain.

Ordinance Aids Companies

The Aquatic Products Control Ordinance of Taiwan was promulgated by the Government-General of Taiwan for immediate enforcement with a view to extend all possible aid to the South Japan Fishery Control Company to be capitalized at ¥50,000,000 and the Taiwan Aquatic Products Distribution Company with proposed capital of ¥10,000,000 to facilitate the activities of the two companies which are responsible for the development of ocean fishery. The establishment of these two fishery companies will be finished by next March at the latest, says the Asahi.

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BIG INCREASE SEEN IN NATIONAL SAVINGS

Gain of Approximately ¥1,081,000,000 Registered Over Last Semi-Annual Term

Reflecting the nation's thrift and the steady increase in the people's savings, banks throughout the country registered a gain of more than ¥1,081,000,000 in deposits during their last semi-annual term (April to September inclusive, 1942) over the total amount at the end of their previous semi-annual term, according to investigations conducted by the Savings Bank Control Association, reports Domei.

It will be recalled that the member banks under the Savings Bank Control Association mapped out a plan to attain a goal of the two thousand million yen during the current fiscal year. It is a source of pleasure to note that more than half this sum has already been realized by these banks, Domei states.

Deposits Show Gain

It is further disclosed that the total amount of deposits with these banks at the end of September stood at approximately ¥6,966,000,000, thereby showing a gain of approximately ¥155,000,000 over the total amount of deposits at the end of the preceding month.

Details follow:

(Shown in ¥1,000; figures marked * indicate losses)

Monetary Deposits

	September end	Compared with Aug. end	Gain or loss
Ordinary deposit	1,642.202	15.019	347.951
Deferred deposit	3.336,023	94.182	1.021.107
Fixed reserves	1.968.137	46.508	370.595
Fixed deposit	·20.093	* 231	* 245
Other deposits	482	* 22	132
Total	6.966.939	155.456	1.739.542

Loans

Loans	382.363	7,476	40.364

Valuable papers held by these banks are itemized as follows:

Valuable Papers

National bonds	4.350.903	125.302	1.248.244
Local debentures	120.460	*3.714	* 4.094
Corporations' debentures	1,364.144	26.922	357.874
Shares	300.410	3.005	27.925
Manchoukuo valuable papers	311.907	2.892	67.569
Total	6.447.826	154.409	1.697.519

Trust Property

Trust property	42.486	* 92	2.331
Deposits with other banks	232.286	*1.196	26.155
Cash	55.308	2.863	* 4,215

Investments

SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.

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KANEGAFUCHI EXTENDS ACTIVITIES TO S. CHOSEN

Establishment of Sea-Water Utilization Company Due to Shingo Tsuda's Efforts

Due to the constant efforts of Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, the company has formally decided to establish a ¥20,000,000 company to be called the Kanegafuchi Sea-Water Utilization Industry Company somewhere in South Chosen to be completed by 1945 to industrialize the soda production industry based on the method discovered by the Meiji Mining Company, says the Nippon Koygo.

At first, the coast of Bofu in Chugoku was selected as the site of the new company. But after a careful study of all facilities available relative to the acquisition of labor and power, it has been decided that the new company should be established in South Chosen.

In Keeping with the construction of the factories belonging to the new company, the construction of the workshops belonging to the Udo, Misumi, and Tainan factories of the Kanegafuchi Soda Industry will be executed, marking the advance of the Kanegafuchi interest to the field of sodium industry.

The new company is expected to devote its efforts at first to the production of metallic magnesium and bromine.

China Photo Body Formed

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 15.—The Shanghai special branch of the China Photoplay Association was formally inaugurated here.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1942

The New Propaganda Offensive

Within the last two or three days, Allied propagandists have let loose particularly bitter and venomous attacks upon two aspects of Japanese policy. One line of attack is directed toward the followers of Chungking and seemingly consists of nothing but a malicious slandering of the character of the Japanese people. The other line of attack is directed to the people of Burma and consists of distortions and misinformation concerning Japan's economic policy with respect to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in general and to Burma in particular.

The unusually spiteful and libelous character of the attacks and the vigor with which they have been suddenly launched indicate that the Allies must have some special and particularly pressing purpose in launching these attacks at this particular time. A clue to this purpose is afforded by the fact that the attacks have been made to synchronize with the Conference of the Asia Development Associations of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, and with the Conference on the Military Administration of the Southern Regions. This purpose becomes even more clear when the attacks are viewed in the light of the events in both China and Burma during the past few weeks.

An analysis of the American propaganda directed toward Chungking shows that the Americans are making every effort to convince the followers of the Chungking regime that the Japanese are a devilish and untrustworthy race. The Americans are making every effort to disparage the cooperation and friendship between Japan and the National Government of China at Nanking which is leading so successfully to the peaceful regeneration of a great China. What the Americans hope to accomplish by taking this line is revealed by the fact that they inevitably conclude with the warning to Chungking against considering any possible peace with Japan.

The fact that the Americans have been forced into launching a propaganda offensive directed toward Chungking along these lines is a clear indication that they are intensely worried about the possible disaffection of Chungking from their ranks. The indiscreet revelations of Wendell Willkie during his recent visit to Chungking, the futile gesture of pretending to relinquish a no longer existing extraterritoriality, the hurried dispatch of Owen Lattimore for the second time to "advise" the Chungking government, all reveal the frantic concern of the United States to keep the Chungking regime from disaffection from the ranks of the Allies. Well may the Americans be concerned, for they will have to look hard and long to find other such obliging dupes as the Chungking followers have been. Who else would have so willingly acted as tools of Anglo-American interests and thrown themselves in such foolish self-sacrifice against the irresistable might of Japan! And now, even these deluded followers of Chungking are beginning to realize that they have been duped. Even they are no longer content to spill their blood to prolong Anglo-American imperialism in China. The benefits of peaceful cooperation with Japan are beginning to be realized even in Chungking among at least the more discerning elements.

The Conference of the Asia Development Associations of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China which has been meeting in Tokyo during the past few days was an event which must have brought dismay to the Allies. Here was a graphic demonstration of the unity which prevails among the sister nations of East Asia, a unity which the Allies have vainly been trying to deny. Here was a graphic demonstration of the successful cooperation among like-minded nations working together to build a new East Asia free from the disabilities previously imposed by Anglo-American imperialism. It is no wonder that the worried Americans chose this particular moment to direct their attention to the problem of keeping Chungking from straying from their fold. And in the absence of any real inducement they could offer, the only line they could take was to heap vile calumnies upon the Japanese.

As for the propaganda offensive directed toward Burma, Australia seems to be the chief participant. In a statement replete with errors, such as referring to a Captain Sakurai—obviously meaning Hyogoro Sakurai, who is no captain at all but the Civilian Adviser to the Military Administration—some propagandist in Australia has tried to argue that the Burmese stand to suffer at the hands of the Japanese. But his argument is full of surprising contradictions. In one breath he states that Burmese prosperity used to depend on the sale of rice to various British possessions but that the Japanese, since their occupation of Burma, have now stopped this trade and thus the Burmese have no one to whom they can sell their rice. In the very next breath he says that the Burmese will be forced to sell their rice to Japan who will use it to feed the peoples of East Asia. Then he says that this is evidence that the Japanese do not understand properly how to manage international trade.

Now, how can the Japanese be accused of depriving the Burmese of their market for rice and accused of creating a market for Burmese rice at one and the same time? Then, of course, this Australian propagandist completely ignores the fact that the Japanese occupation of Burma had nothing to do with the loss of Burma's markets in the British Empire, for the progressive disintegration of the British Empire under the hammer blows of the present war would have deprived Burma of these markets in any case regardless of whether or not the Japanese had occupied Burma. The truth of course is that Japan has supplied Burma with a great Asiatic market to take the place of the limited and precarious British market which was doomed to extinction. In so doing, Japan has also freed Burma from servile dependence on the control of British commerce and from subservience to British imperialistic economy. Instead, Burma will now be able to cooperate with the other nations of East Asia in meeting each other's mutual needs and to profit from each other's help.

Then, as to the final statement of the Australian propagandist to the effect that the Japanese do not know how to manage international trade, he might reflect on the demonstrated record of Japanese international trade in the years before the war. Is it not because the Japanese knew how to manage international trade so well, and is it not because the Japanese were beating the British so decisively at their own game of international trade that the British Empire had to resort to such unfair devices as discriminatory tariffs and restrictive quotas to save themselves from Japanese competition? Then how can they accuse the Japanese of not knowing properly how to manage international trade? It is the British themselves who no longer know how to manage international trade under the conditions of this present-day world. In contrast, Japan's ability is being dramatically demonstrated in the rapid manner in which she is already facilitating the international exchange of goods within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to the profit of all its members.

In the light of these facts, the illogical propaganda of the Australians with respect to Burma must be taken as an evidence of the bewildered desperation of the Allies at the success which Japan is having in the administration of Burma. The establishment of the Central Administrative Organ through which the representative leaders of the Burmese nation are cooperating heartily with the Japanese authorities is a fact which must fill the Allies with dismay. The convening of the important Conference on the Military Administration of the Southern Regions has also brought to light the phenomenal success which Japan is having in other regions which have recently come under the influence of the Japanese Forces. Hence it is that the Allies have resorted at this time to their wild and contradictory propaganda in a desperate attempt to disparage the Japanese successes. Understood in this light, the intensified propaganda offensive of the Allies is a tribute to the success of the Japanese policy.

A Year Ago Today

October 18, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The formation of the new Cabinet headed by Lieutenant-General Hideki Tojo seems to be making smooth progress. The names of the cabinet members will be made public after the investiture ceremony. Later in the day the first cabinet session is expected to be held at the Premier's official residence.

* * *

The United States Navy Department announced that the 1,630-ton destroyer Kearny has been torpedoed somewhere in the North Atlantic. As the Kearny was the first United States warship to have been damaged by hostile action since the start of the war, the incident aroused great tension in Washington D.C.

ACTIVITIES OF ITALIAN NAVY INCREASE IN MEDITERRANEAN

British Attack Madagascar, Hoping to Use This Base To Protect Route to India

By IWAJI IWATA
(From the Taiheiyo)

(Concluded From Yesterday)

Taking advantage of gaps left open by the British in the Mediterranean, the Italian troops in North Africa were reinforced by large German mechanized and air units. Bolstered by this timely arrival of the German reinforcement, the Italian force assisted by the German Panzer Commander, Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, renewed its terrific counter-offensive. Within a short period of few weeks, the British were completely driven out from their occupied positions in Cyrenaica, with the exception of the port of Tobruk. Although the British garrison at Tobruk was isolated, it managed to cling on and successfully repelled the Axis attacks. Without a moment's loss of time, for the next half year, the British reinforced this strategically important port with all available British, Australian and Indian troops in the Middle East.

British Take Initiative

Thenceforth a lull set in and no major encounters took place till November, 1941 when the British suddenly undertook the initiative to launch an offensive along the entire 240 kilometers front on the Libyan border. In the meantime, General Wavell was replaced by General Cunningham who commanded troops which had an absolute numerical superiority of men over the combined German and Italian troops. Despite the numerical inferiority the Axis staged a brilliant counter-attack and successfully drove the British forces back from Cyrenaica into Egypt. Pressing hot on the heels of the fleeing British, Benghazi was recaptured in January of this year and the following month, Tobruk was once more encircled. At this opportune time, the Axis force took time out to overhaul its strength to prepare for their third invasion of Egypt.

Simultaneous with the Axis forces' penetration into Egypt, an all-out attack on Tobruk ended in its reduction on June 21. Sollum was captured on the 24th, and the following day another British base in eastern Egypt, Sidi Barrani, met with the same fate. The distance between Tobruk and Sidi Barrani is about 120 miles. But this distance was covered in 12 hours by the Axis mobile columns after breaking through the British border defenses, and the outpost was occupied.

As it was anticipated, the routed British troops were no longer able to hold Marsa Matruh, one of the most strategic points in Egypt, before the onslaught of the Axis panzer units. The German and Italian troops were now at the very front gates of the great naval base of Alexandria. It is believed that at Tobruk the British lost approximately 1,000 tanks and 3 divisions of men, while at Marsa Matruh, at least a division was lost for certain.

As a result, a dark pall of gloom hung over the defenses of Egypt and the Suez Canal. The British Middle East Command rushed to re-group its defenses by calling re-enforcements from Syria and Iraq. But all strategic points were now under Axis control.

The fact that Britain controlled Gibraltar and Suez, the two entrances of the Mediterranean with a chain of naval bases stretching west to east from Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria to Cyprus and with large fuel depots in Palestine and Syria speaks for the superiority of its war strategy in the Mediterranean area. Furthermore, by virtue of treaty agreement with Greece, just prior to the war, Britain was given a free rein to use the port and the island of Crete for military purposes.

Italy's Strategic Position

Italy, on the other hand, although occupying an advantageous position in the Mediterranean was not so strategically blessed as Britain. Other than the fortifications along the main coast lines, her only other possessions in the Mediterranean were the islands of Sardinia, Sicily and Pantelleria. She was menaced from both the east and west. On top of this, having no source of oil and fuels other than imports, she had to run the risk of breaking through the British blockade. But soon after her entrance into the war, France called for an armistice and the Italian Fleet no longer had to face the menace of the French warships stationed at Toulon, Oran, Algiers and Bizerte. The British Fleet was her only opponent now and she was able to move about more freely in the Mediterranean.

Besides the mass British aerial raid on the Italian naval base at Taranto on November 21, 1941 in which the Italian naval craft suffered some damage, there have been three sea battles between the Italian and British Fleets. They were the sea battles off Sardinia and Sicily and the other in the Ionian Sea. All three engagements ended in a draw. The operations of the Italian naval and air units have become more active this year. For instance, on June 14, a large British convoy accompanied by a strong naval escort steaming east from Gibraltar was intercepted by the Italian air force off Sicily. In the ensuing engagement the British lost 2 cruisers, 1 destroyer and 4 transports sunk, beside damages to 1 capital ship, 2 cruisers and 1 aircraft carrier. It was believed that this great convoy was transporting the much needed reinforcement and supply to General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander of the British forces in North Africa, who was being pressed in North Africa.

Another Big Attack

Almost by coincidence, another large scale air-sea encounter occurred on the other end of the Mediterranean on June 13 to the 15th inclusive. There the Luftwaffe, cooperating with the Italian air force, attacked the British convoy which left Alexandria. When the battle was over the British were minus 1 cruiser, 4 destroyers, 2 auxiliary vessels and 6 transports. As a result of these costly reverses, both on the desert of North Africa and in the Mediterranean, the strategic bulwark of the British Mediterranean defenses was now placed in an extremely ineffective as well as in a disadvantageous position.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia accelerated the British decline as the master of the Mediterranean and facilitated our allies military operations in North Africa. It was imperative for Britain to dispatch a portion of its Mediterranean Fleet into the Indian and the southwest Pacific Oceans as well as send back the Indian and Anzac soldiers to the East Asian theaters of conflagration. Due to our Imperial Navy's pressure in the Indian and the southwest Pacific, the use of the Red Sea route to North Africa by both the British and Americans was made very dangerous. This was a brilliant achievement; for if this route were still left unmolested, it would surely be a big obstacle lying in the path of the German and Italian strategy in North Africa even if they had seized control of the east Mediterranean Sea.

In the coming battle of Egypt, the odds of turning back the Axis drive by the British is against them. The latter might even lose control of the eastern Mediterranean but this doesn't necessarily mean that Britain will collapse immediately. But, they would certainly be one step nearer to it.

About 70 per cent of the Indian trade passes through the Mediterranean to the British Isles, while 50 per cent of the Australian and New Zealand trade also depends on this short-cut route. And most important of all, 30 per cent of England's oil import is carried away from the Middle East across the Mediterranean.

Anticipating the loss of this traffic through the Mediterranean, the British Government recently raided Madagascar to stabilize its position in the Indian Ocean so that supplies from India, Australia and New Zealand may reach the homeland around the Cape. In this event, it is most likely that a greater part of the Mediterranean fleet will be shifted to Madagascar. When the remainder of the British fleet makes its appearance in the southwest Indian Ocean, the units of our Japanese Imperial Navy will be ready to meet their challenge.

In the Periodicals

Asiana; a monthly news review, Vol. 2, No. 16, September, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Asiana Publishing House, Shanghai. Price 50 sen in Japan. The magazine is well edited, containing the various important news items not only of those in the vast area of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere but also in India and Australia, in addition to the featured articles such as Health, Medicine, Education, Religion, Radio, Movies, Sports, Exhibition, and Art. As usual, a lengthy article entitled "War" gives a full account of the latest development of the War of Greater East Asia.

Gaiko Jiho, No. 908 dated October 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: International Society and Ideal of "Hakko Iu," America Moves, Broad-Range Economy Construction Plan, Problem of Northwestern China, Various Aspects of Unity Between Japan Proper and Chosen, Details of Development of War of Greater East Asia, Chungking's Agony Over Indian Problem, Future of German-Soviet War and Soviet's Financial Power, Chungking's Dispersed Work on India, Soviet Russia in World War, and German and British Diplomacy Before the Outbreak of Great War.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,428 dated September 26, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Madagascar, and Profile of America in Wartime.

Profiles

Koko Ando

Koko Ando has been appointed a member of the Imperial Fine Arts Academy. Capable, efficient, and talented, she deserves her appointment. She has not proved a disappointment to her famous brothers and sister, for like them she, too, has indelibly carved her name in the Hall of Fame. She has had much to live up to—a musician sister, a literary brother, both of whom have marked their places in the Fine Arts Academy; an adventurer brother, whose pioneer work in the north stamped him one of the outstanding men of the Meiji Era; a historian brother, whose scholarly work ultimately laid the way for his appointment to the office of Official Compiler of the History of the Imperial Household. These are the famous brood of the Koda family, each as eminent in his field as the others are in theirs.

They come from a hardy family. Born of intelligent, strong-willed parents, they are inherently keen-minded governed by an unyielding desire to accomplish their best. It is this urge to do their utmost that has carried Shigetada, the eldest, through innumerable difficulties in the barren Shumushu Island of the Chishimas in coaxing intractable wasteland into rich, fertile farmlands. It was this indomitable spirit behind his persistent efforts which made his pioneering feat into the barren north, with that of Lieutenant-Colonel Fukushima, who alone traversed the bleak steppes of Siberia on horseback, the two most colorful and inspiring events of the Meiji Era.

Her Other Brothers

They come from a perspicacious family. Urged by a sharp, innate acumen, they early explored the realms of scholarly fields. It was this keenly perceptive mind that started Shigetomo toward scholarly historical investigation. It carried him through the Tokyo Imperial University, and paved the way for his appointment to the Chairmanship of the Committee for the Compilation of the History of Osaka.

It was this innate desire to learn that instigated Shigeyuki, better known under his pseudonym, Rohan, to self-education. Unable to complete the latter years of middle school, he buried himself in deep and concentrative study, absorbing knowledge through his own zealous efforts.

Unlike his eldest brother who turned his energies to more exciting channels, Rohan followed the staid and savant path of the famous hommes de lettres, and early won his fame as one of the two most popular novelists of the Meiji Era. He adopted his pseudonym from an incident he encountered in the earlier years of his life. From a remote corner of Hokkaido where he had spent day in and day out monotously tapping the transmitter keys of a telegraph instrument, he had headed his way for the distant and glamorous city of Tokyo. Acutely pressed for money during his long journey, he was often forced to sleep in open fields, subject to the discomfort and chill of falling dew. Taking the Japanese character "dew", he adopted the name Rohan, "together with the dew."

Like him, his sister, Nobuko, is talented. Carefully guided since early childhood by a zealous mother, she received strict and methodical training in music. The first graduate of the first graduating class of the first musical institute established in Japan, she forcefully launched her way into the musical field. In 1890, she was sent to Europe to study music, the first student ever to be honored in this capacity. Upon her return, in commemoration of the honor thus bestowed upon her, she gave a concert in which she gave a three-man performance—a vocal solo, a piano and a violin recitals.

Receives Stringent Training

This, then, was the famous family to which Koko was expected to live up . . . a pioneer, a historian, a novelist, a musician, each a master in his own field. Like her older sister, Koko, too, received stringent training in music. To some degree more talented than her sister, her mother gave her a more exacting and a more complete musical education. It was this careful training in conjunction with her inherent talent that ultimately prepared her for membership on the faculty at the Musical Institute. It led to the bestowment of the Senior Fourth Court Rank, Third Order of Merit. Coupled with her appointment to the Fine Arts Academy, it has left her with very little to desire in the name of Fame.

Her work has been widely recognized, not only in Japan, but in distant countries of Europe. On her second trip to that Western continent, she was asked to act in the capacity of judge in the violin division of Vienna's famous musical competition, a fact which alone substantiates her inherent genius.

Thus has Koko Ando lived up to the name of the illustrious Kodas. She has shown the skeptical that in her veins, too, runs the pure, hot blood of the capable Kodas. She has proved no disappointment to her famous brothers and sister, keeping in step with their marked advance. With her appointment to the Fine Arts Academy, she has overtaken her literary brother and musical sister, definitely establishing the family as the "five celebrated Kodas"—Shigetada, Rohan, Nobuko, Shigetomo, Koko—the distinguished; competent, brilliant Kodas.

NO OPPORTUNITY TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE GIVEN U.S. NAVY

America's Only Recourse Now Is to Carry on Guerrilla Operations in Pacific

By FIRST-CLASS SUB-LIEUTENANT KATSUYA TSUCHIDA
(Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters)
(From the Taiyo)

A nation whose fighting power has been entirely put on a defensive strategy because of its enemy's strength and war strategy attempts sometimes in desperation to wrest the initiative from the enemy, and launches on an offensive strategy. This switch-over from defensive to offensive strategy is called counter-offensive.

The present war is a global struggle between two camps, the Axis and the Allied, and when speaking of American counter-offensive in this War, this strategy can be executed on either the European or the Pacific theater of war.

On the European theater of war, the Allied counter-offensive will be to open a so-called front on the European continent or to launch on frequent commandos, or to open up an aerial offensive against Germany. In other words, by means of these strategy, it is designed to alleviate German pressure on the Soviet Union.

However, the plans for the establishment of a second front may be a well prepared plan, and launched on a big scale, but the Allied plans for a second front were frustrated when their Dieppe landing of August 19th resulted in utter failure. And it is now generally agreed by both the Allies and the Axis that the Allies will never be able to launch any counter-offensive on the European continent this year.

In the Pacific area, the so-called American counter-offensive made its appearance on August 7th when an American naval unit attacked Japanese positions in the Solomon Islands, and on August 8th when enemy units attacked Japanese positions in the western Aleutians. The repulse of the American attack on Japanese positions in the Aleutians was reported in the Imperial Headquarters' announcement of August 10th, which said: The Japanese Naval Forces in the Aleutian Islands area repulsed powerful enemy units which appeared in the above area.

Attack on Solomons

The attack on Japanese positions in the Solomons was made by a powerful combined enemy fleet made up of American, British and Australian naval craft, which convoyed a large number of troop-carrying transports in an attempt to capture lost islands by landing what the enemy claim by a force of 10,000 American marines.

However, this enemy counter-thrust was intercepted by the ever vigiliant Japanese Naval Forces on August 7th, and immediately the enemy fleet was subjected to terrific aerial bombardment by the Japanese land-based aircraft. And, at night on the same day, the invincible Japanese Navy went into action and displayed its tradition as a superior night fighter, and finished off from where the Japanese Air Force had left off and dealt a crushing blow on the enemy fleet as well as to the transports. This was the Naval Battle Off the Solomon Islands, and it was reported in an Imperial Headquarters' announcement of August 14th. The total war results of the Solomons Battle are as follows:

(1) Warships and transports sunk:
- 1 American A-class cruiser of Wichita type (flagship)
- 5 American A-class cruisers of Astoria type (of which one was a flagship. One was sunk instantaneously)
- 2 British A-class cruisers of Australia type (one sunk instantaneously)
- 1 British A-class cruiser of unknown type (sunk instantaneously)
- 1 British B-class cruiser of Achilles type
- 1 American B-class cruiser of Omaha type
- 2 American B-class cruisers of unknown type
- 9 destroyers
- 3 submarines
- 10 transport vessels

(2) Vessels damaged:
- 1 A-class cruiser of unknown type (heavily damaged)
- 3 destroyers (heavily damaged)
- 1 transport vessel (heavily damaged)

(3) Number of planes shot down:
- 49 fighter-planes
- 9 dive-bombers.

American losses in this naval battle in heavy and light cruisers and destroyers sunk were considerable, and it appears as though that the American counter-offensive was temporarily checked. However, the truth of the matter is that the enemy had launched on this counter-offensive with considerable amount of preparation and force, and further, America had not abandoned her hope of trying to re-establish a line of communication with the isolated American marines who had been landed on some of the islands. Sure enough, on August 28th, the second Solomons Naval Battle took place, and its results were announced by the Imperial Headquarters on the 27th as follows:

"A large American aircraft carrier of a new type was seriously damaged, a medium-sized American aircraft carrier and an American battleship of the Pennsylvania type seriously damaged."

Although her initial attempt at a comeback was badly thwarted, it cannot be said that the American counter-thrust in this area has ended once and for all. The enemy undoubtedly will make all-out efforts to send supplies and re-enforcements to the scattered marines landed on several of the islands there.

U.S. Losses Since War

It is clearly understood that this sudden American offensive in the Pacific after nine months of the War of Greater East Asia was prompted by the following factors: firstly, by the progress of the War of Greater East Asia during the past nine months; secondly, by the developments of the European War; thirdly, by the conditions within America; and fourthly, by American public opinion towards the progress of the war.

As it is generally known, America before the start of the present war, believing that the Japanese national strength has vastly weakened by the Sino-Japanese War since 1937, underestimated Japan's armed strength, and therefore, fully confident that Japan was in no position to wage a war against the Anglo-American bloc, the enemy applied all sorts of pressure against this country. First of all, the so-called ABCD ring was laid around Japan, and finally, a complete economic embargo was forced upon this country with unbearable pressure—typical Yankee self-conceit and insincerity.

The entire Japanese nation knows only too well the developments of those dark days, but on December 8th, 1941, as the Imperial Rescript was granted declaring war on the the United States and Britain, the fighting services struck like a charge of a lightning, in the air, on the land and on the sea at the enemy. And the people on the home front were united solidly than ever before. Thus, the fighting services and the people behind the guns launched on the task of defeating the enemy, and in a period less than ten months, the inflated ABCD ring has been eradicated as a thing of the ephemeral past, and, today, America has been pushed back to their major defense line connecting the Aleutians, Midway and the Australian continent.

The glorious Japanese military achievements have truly dazzled the entire world. The Japanese conquests of enemy positions so far extend over Hongkong, the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Wake and Guam, the former American strongholds in the mid-Pacific, and from Burma. British influence has been unrooted, and the British fleet has been forced to retire to the western part of the Indian Ocean.

These brilliant successes over such a wide expanse which made it possible for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to function were undoubtedly due to the superb fighting qualities of our Army and Navy forces. On the other hand, there is a big factor in that the Japanese Forces have maintained a naval and air supremacy over the large portion of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. Especially the crushing blows dealt on the American navy by our Navy, summarized from the Imperial Headquarters' announcements, is as follows: December 8, 1941 Battle of Hawaii.

(1) Warships sunk:
- 5 battleships
- 2 cruisers
- 1 oil tanker

(2) Warships heavily damaged:
- 3 battleships
- 2 light cruisers
- 2 destroyers

(3) Warships slightly damaged:
- 1 battleship
- 4 light cruisers

(4) Losses dealt on enemy air force:
- More than 461 aircraft

December 12:
- Guam completely occupied

December 24:
- Wake Island completely occupied

December 25:
- Surrender of Hongkong

January 4, 1942:
- War results to date in the Philippine area.
  - (1) Aircraft shot down or destroyed —360 aircraft
  - (2) Warships and merchantmen:
    - a. Sunk—
      - 4 destroyers
      - 7 submarines
      - 5 merchantmen
    - b. Greatly damaged—
      - 1 special service ship
      - 20 merchantmen
  - (3) Slightly damaged:
    - 1 destroyer
    - 2 small patrol ships
    - 4 merchantmen
  - (4) Captured:
    - 1 merchantman

(Continued on Page 8)